


Plan of
**TRADE
REVIVED,**

Or a Way Proposed *1027. c. 26.*
To Restore, Increase, Inrich,
Strengthen and Preserve the Decayed and
even Dying Trade of this our English
Nation, in its Manufactories, Coin,
Shiping and Revenue.

Whereby TAXES  are taken away, if not totally ta-
ken away, to the benefit of the PEOPLE.

As also a way sheweth how the Duty of Excise may
be regulated for the ease and encouragement of this Na-
tions Commerce, both for the outward exportation and in-
ward consumption of all sorts of commodities.

AND LIKEWISE

Certain ways propounded for the raising of conside-
rable sums of money to maintain the charges of the Government, with-
out prejudice of the people; as also for the payment of all the Sou-
diens just Arrears, and the Peoples just Publique Faith Debts.

See forth by a Wel-wisher to the Nation and its Prosperity.

And for to encourage other men, who by their greater know-
ledge, and longer experience, may undoubtedly be hereby ingaged
to put hereunto their helping hand for the perfecting this work so
much desired by all ingenious publike spirited men.

LONDON, Printed by T. Leach, for T. Hudson, Esq.
are to be Sold at his Shop at the Sign of the White
Lion, over against the Middle Temple Gate, 1680.

REVIVED TRADE

Or a Way to beget

To Refresh, Invigorate, and
Strengthen and Restore the Decayed and
even Pining Trade of this Kingdom
in its Maritime, Com-
merce, Shipping and Revenue.



Wherby TAXES
As also a way to beget
A new way to beget
A new way to beget
A new way to beget

AND A WAY

Certain way is proposed for the raising of con-
siderable sums of money for the service of the
Kingdom, and for the relief of the poor.

The said way is proposed for the raising of con-
siderable sums of money for the service of the
Kingdom, and for the relief of the poor.

LONDON

Printed by J. Smith, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Pauls Church-yard, and
by J. Doe, in the Strand, near the Temple.



Epistle Dedicatory

To all such and only to such as
do really desire the prosperity of this
Nation and its Commerce

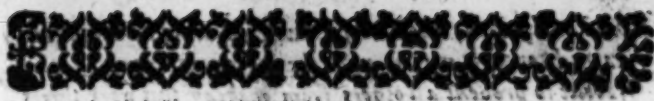
Most worthy of all honour,

THis discourse is not published in expectation of reward or applause from any, But meerly to stirr up those Grandees which sit at the Helm of Government, to consider of such means as may settle the Trade of this Nation, upon a sure and lasting foundation.

And if by the ensuing Proposals exhibited to the View both of those in Authority, and others, in the way to inform them there is any thing Considerable declared, or worthy observation which may help thereunto it is all that the Author of them desires.

And when what herein is set forth and written shall not doe the work, so it may incite others endued with a greater Talent of knowledge to Refine these proposals, and to advise exacter wayes for the accomplishment of that good which here is intended to the Nation, and its even dying Trade, the Proposer of these hath his end, and as a well-wisher to the publick peace and prosperity of this Nation of England and its Domnions, intreats and begs all persons interessed therein, both in authority or out of authority to do their duties that God may bleesse us in our endeavours, and desires, and that we may see settled the Trade and Commerce of this Nation upon such a glorious and sure foundation, that it may flourish and encrease so long as this Nation of England shall endure, never more to be undermined or overthrown by any pollicy or State whatsoever.

Trade



To the judicious Reader.

I shall not need to commend to you the Reading of this little treatise, the Subject, Matter, and Variety expressed in the Title, will undoubtedly engage you to it, (which will not prove a painted Sepulcher) for I am sure you will not think your pains ill bestowed after you have perused the same through; The Sheets are but few in number yet full of many excellent observations of much value, which only a publick spirit, experienced in forain Countreys and Negotiations, could or would have published and will be of great consequence in this juncture of the even dying Trade of this Nation, through the present pressures which by Wars and other inconveniences we lie under. That they ought seriously to be considered of by all persons endeavouring the weal of England, and its Dominions; But more especially by those that are at the Helm of Government and (so thereby) in a capacity to establish them for the good of the concerned, who are no more nor less than the whole body of this Nation both publick and private. First to the publick, in reference to the supreme Power and its maintenance, Secondly to every particular person in reference to their Trade one with an other.

And although I was by Mr. John Bland Merchant, who was the Author of these Proposals, enjoined, at the Printing them, to silence his name, and have accordingly delivered sundry Books to divers worthy Persons under a Nonemus, I have conceived it just, and indeed my duty to correct the error I then committed.

First in regard of the publick, it not being meet a person whose knowledge and experience may be so usefull in these times
should

should be discovred, when as by his advice and information so
great advantages may be made for the common good.

Next to prevent all others from making this work theirs,
and challenging to themselves what they never deserved, or
could have attained unto, but by his ingenious pen.

Lastly, that the Author may have, that esteem as is justly to
him due, for his great pains in setting such a Pattern and
and laying so infallible a foundation, whereupon Englands
rising Trade and Commerce may be reedified and built, which
if set up according to the rules prescribed, assuredly will make
this Nation and People both rich and happy in their Trade,
as well abroad as at home. And if by divulging to the world
the Author of this work, contrary to his special command and
will, I shall by him be blamed. I hope those that receive the
advantage and are pleased therewith, will join with me to beg
his pardon, who am,

Your very humble Servant,
Thomas Holmwood,

A Proposal to Restore Trade,

OR

A way Proposed for the Restoring, Increasing, and Preserving, the decayed Trade of this Nation of England and its Dominions, Stated under several heads, and Presented to the consideration of all Persons in Authority and Power, who are, or may be capable to Re-establish the same, by one who desireth the Advancement and Prosperity of this Nation, in its Shipping, Manufactorie, Commerce, and Renew.



His Discourse is not intended to be enlarged, to shew *The causes of* or set forth the decay of Trade which the Nation *is decayed,* at this present lyes under, both in respect of the Persons *as to the* Trading, as also in the Manufactory of the Nation *Persons Trading* in which they traded, because it is obvious to every *things* Eye, and may be pointed at by every person *and as to the* that hath but a very ordinary insight into the negotiations *Commodities in* of the Nation at this time, especially taking *which they* into consideration these few following particulars. *traded.*

First, the lowness of the Customs which in the years past 1641. *1. The lowness* mounted to *of the Customs* and at this present yeeld not through out the Nation above *The loss of*

Secondly, the multitude of ships that have been taken from us lately *so many ships* both full and empty, not lesse by computation than 1200 sayl, some say *with their* 1500. valued, when least, in a million of money. *Wings.*

Thirdly, the weakness of mens Estates that are forein traders, occasioned by their late vast losses at Sea and seizures abroad, as also through *3. The weak-* the continued war and piracies whereby they are hindered in the management of their trades. *ness of mens* *Estates sig-* *ding beyond*

Fourthly, Seas.

4. *The falsifying of our native Commodities.*

5. *The abolishing of Corporations and Companies.*

Fourthly, the false making of our English Commodities, contrary to the old Rule & Standard, which hath brought them into such disrepute abroad, that they be even out of use, and utterly rejected.

* Fifthly, the abolishing of Corporations and companies, whereby the Commerce is left without support, and open to all people, whose ignorance and want of experience hath not only suffered our native Commodities to lose their value abroad, but at home, pulling up thereby the foundation of all Commerce, which the most forwardest in this work heretofore do now see their error, and by their own losses find how destructive it is to destroy Government in the least of things, and what advantage arises by Union in Society, and Rule to walk by: for this very thing hath so ruined the Commerce of this Nation that it's even past cure, unless some very speedy remedy be applied thereunto.

The admitting Jews into England.

Sixthly, the admission of Jews among us, a race of people that are the very bane of all trade: wheresoever they come, and the Horseleeches of every Commonwealth, State, and Kingdom, as it is very evident to all, if observation be but taken of those lately crept into this Nation and its Dominions, having ingrossed into their hands the quintessence of our trade with all other people and Nations, and not only so, but in our own American plantations of Barbados, Surinam, and other parts, to the great detriment of both trader and planter, sifting all parts wheresoever they arrive, or be admitted, with false Money and Commodities, Vnury and such like, which practice is so inhiterent to that people, as they count all Christians strangers, although by them they be suffered to live as Jews never so quietly among them.

The smaller causes of decay of trade omitted.

Means to increase and restore the trade of this Nation proposed.

Thus having briefly set down some of the most important Causes of our Nations decay of trade, although there be many of smaller account destructive enough that might have been added; I shall passe them by in this place, and proceed (with submission to the more experienced Judgements) to shew the way and means, which undoubtedly if put in practice, in a very short time will not only restore the trade of this Nation to its former splendor and magnitude, but increase the same, as likewise its shipping, to the great encouragement of the traders, and advancement of the publique Renew, whereby the honor and glory of this Nation may be the better maintained, which is the end and scope for which this Remonstrance is set forth,

To have peace established at home and abroad.

Peace is the Mother of all Arts and Commerce.

The Issue desired of this Matter.

In order to which, for the Restoring, Increasing the present decayed trade of this Nation, its Shipping and Renew, It is meet that a general peace be sought and established with our Neighbours and forein Princes, and likewise at home amongst our selves, without which, trade and ingenious Arts seldeme or never flourish: Wars and Insurrections being inconsistent to Commerce; for where fear and jealousies are raised by armed Troops amidst a people, all men of such professions are dishhearted.

Seeing then that it is Peace which produceth, and is the Mother of all Commerce, Trade and ingenious Arts, and being produced, nourisheth and sustaineth them,

Let us see what Issue is to be desired from this noble Stock, which may successively maintain the honour of the Progenitor, and raise themselves

themselves by Industry unto a glorious height of Renown.

The Productions that are to be here desired are only two.
The first-born to have a perfect Title in its Members and Body with Unity of Spirit, not an Hermaphrodite; a Monster in nature, and the defect of Generation.

Which by way of Comparison, I mean that all Trades should center in Companies and Corporations, the only Foundation and Pillar upon which a lasting Monument of Trade and Manufactories is to be built and preserved; for although Corporations and Companies consist of many Members, they are but one Body united, and so consequently being thus compact of one Intire Spirit,

The Advantage arising upon the Settlement of the Commerce of this Nation, by Companies and Corporations, will be these following.

First, Where many are joyned in a Company to consult and carry on a Trade, it's ever more judiciously managed, both for Profit and Safety, than its possible for a particular man to do.

Secondly, By a Company, Trade both abroad and at home, may be better Regulated as to the season, for exporting goods vendible in Foreign parts, and keeping up their value, and thus in making Provisions for Returns.

Thirdly, By Corporations our native Commodities may be kept true according to their Standard and Rule, for Weight, Measure, and Breadth, and all falsifyings of them prevented.

Fourthly, Where Companies and Corporations are established, Brethren of such Societies are known to each other, and as Pillars of the Commerce upon any sudden or immergent necessity of the Nation, they will be able among themselves for supply of the Publick to raise considerable sums of money very easily without trouble or perplexity, untill the Incomes of the Nation repay the same.

Fifthly, By Companies many excellent discoveries and Trades have been found out and settled, and more likely to be if encouraged, to the great increase of our Navigation, Shipping, and Sea-men, as also of Commerce by finding vent for our Manufactories, and introducing others among us unknown, which particular men as unable, either for parts or estates, or both, can never bring to passe.

Sixthly, Having Companies and Corporations there will be a means, and that of great use, for the encouragement of many gallant ingenious men, by placing them for Heads & Governours of the said Companies and Corporations, as meriting the same for their industry and knowledge, and so more enabled for the management of foreign affairs, whereby the Publick may be by them the better served, and they rewarded and supported in honour, when ever they shall be called to these trusts.

Having thus brought the first born to its full growth, and settled him in his proper sphere, with such qualifications as are meet for the support of his Dignity.

I come in the next place to shew you what the second born should be, not twins who are seldom long liv'd, but of a single body, that having the more nourishment it may obtain thereby the greater strength and courage to support and maintain the glory of its birth and succession.

By which birth I understand, I would not that any person in this

Only two.
The first born
qualified.

As Companies
and Corporations
on the Foundation
and Pillar of trades.

Perfect in
parts united
in Spirit.

Advantages.

1. For Council
and Safety.

2. For Regulation
at home
and abroad.

3. For keeping
our Manufactories
to a Rule.

4. For raising
money for the
Publick.

5. For settling
discovering of
new Trades.

6. For the advancement
of
ingenious men,
and fitting
them for Publick
employment.

The first born
settled.

What the second
born should be.

No Person to
use two trades.

No Shop-keeper
to trade beyond
Seas.

No Merchant
trading beyond
Seas to keep a
shop.

The Damages
arising thereby,
To particular
men.

To the general
Commerce.

To the Publick
Revenue.

The Reasons.

The Ingrossing
Shop-keeper

buying commodities
abroad
and at home
with same advantage
as the Merchant.

Ruinates him.

The Merchant
doth not know
how to disperse

his goods to
Chapmen.

The Merchant
can sell his
goods only to
such as have

not stock.

The Merchant
is under sold.

The trading
Shop-keeper

Ruinates them
of his own Profession.

By under selling
him.

By disabling
him to deal
with the

Merchant.

Nation should be permitted to use two Trades, but to supply himself to one only.

That is, no foreign Trader as a Merchant to be a retailing Shop-keeper at home, nor no Ingrosser or retailing Shop-keeper at home admitted to be a Trader, as a Merchant beyond the Seas, but each to keep to their Trade and Calling, and if they will not, whoever will from a Shop-keeper turn Merchant, let him but then to be prohibited from keeping a retailing Trade in a Shop, the like, if a Merchant trading beyond Seas will set up a shop, let him then be prohibited from trading as a Merchant beyond Seas.

There is nothing so mischievous or pernicious to the Commerce of a settled Nation and its Revenue than this is.

1. To particular men of all Professions who are undone.
2. To the general Commerce hereby suffering.
3. To the Publick Revenue which is extremely impoverished.

The Reasons why it is so Damageable follow.

I an ingrossing Shop-keeper or Retaylor bred, being permitted to trade as a Merchant into Foreign parts, keeping still his shop, hath the same advantage in buying his goods at home and abroad, as the Trading Merchants, if not more, for oftentimes it happens that what he sells to Merchants of his own fabrick, he exports the like, buying oft of a Merchant, what he vends in his own shop and imports; and by his thus knowing the Cost of what is imported or exported, beats down both abroad and at home the price of goods; that he may have the greater vent by himself, which Ruinates the Foreign trading Merchant.

1. Because the Merchant knows not how to disperse his Commodities to Chapmen as the Shop-keeper doth, being it is his course of Trade to retail.

2. Because the Merchant hath nobody to sell his Goods and Merchandise unto, but to the Shop-keepers at home, that hath not stock as others to trade with.

3. Because a Merchant cannot sell his goods so cheap as the Shop-keeper trading can, who if he gets only what he used to do by retailing is to him sufficient, who selling to Chapmen goods, at the same Rate he should have given the Merchant himself, did he not trade beyond Seas doth extremely prejudice the Commerce.

4ly. The Foreign Trading Shop-keeper Ruinates those of his own Profession, that have not stock to trade with Beyond Sea, nor no other subsistence but his Credit to be trusted by the Merchant.

1. Because he can afford his goods cheaper than any of his own Profession, that trade not, to all sorts of Chapmen buying them at first hand abroad.

2. Because he that hath not stock to trade, he must repair to the Merchant to supply himself upon his Credit, and so consequently must allow

low the Merchant such a price as that the Merchant may live thereby; who cannot sell his goods to less unless to his Ruine.

3. By Reason that the retailing Shop-keepers trade beyond Sea, he of his own Profession that cannot, must sit still and buy no goods of the Merchant, because he cannot afford them so cheap to Customers as he that trades; and then the Merchant must keep his goods unsold, wanting persons to take them off, by reason the trading Retaylor doth supply every person, it being the general course of all people to go where what they want may be had cheapest, and who can afford them cheaper than the Retaylor that brings them from beyond Seas? which really considered, it will most evidently appear this is extrem destructive to all Traders in this Nation.

II. The second Reason being in reference to the sufferance of the Commerce, which is Ruinated by the trading Shop-keepers.

1. Because they to supply their Retaylings and shop Customers, hasten their returns by ordering the selling their goods which they export at under rates abroad.

2. Because that they may have a constant supply of goods, for their shops, export our native Commodities preposterously and unseasonably, which hath these inconveniencies,

1. It heightens the prices of goods at home more than is meet.

2. It lessens the value abroad, more being introduced by them into Foreign Markets, than the place will Vend.

And in contra it makes Foreign Commodities dear abroad and cheap at home, which most certainly must needs take Merchants from their Callings to their Ruine, and those of their own Callings also that have not ability to trade abroad, and by these persons want of experience, Foreign Nations make their advantage of us, to the overthrow of the whole Commerce of this Nation.

III. The third Reason sheweth what disadvantage the trading Shop-keepers bringeth to the Publick Revenue of the Nation both in its Customs and Excise, to the Customs which thereby are lessened.

First, By the Cloying Foreign parts at undue seasons with our goods, and so hindring Merchants, whose experience guides them to observe time to withhold their Trade, or carry it on as is meet.

Second, By beating down the prices of all Foreign Commodities here at home; which doth discourage the Merchant from trading, which is in the third Article foregoing in particular expressed.

Thirdly, By: their disturbing Merchants in their tradings, by their unexperienced intrusions ingaging them to leave off their Trade, whereby the exportation and importation of this Nation is lessened, which consequently must needs lessen the Income of the Customs.

To the Duty of Excise, which thereby is not only lessened but defrauded.

1. Because the trading Shop-keeper keeps all Commodities low by under-selling the Merchant, and those of his own Profession that Trade nor, or hindering them from selling at all, whereby the Excise is not gathered in or paid as otherwise it would be, both in reference to the prices of goods sold, as also the great vent there would be by the Merchant.

By inforcing
him to leave off
his Trade.

The 2d. Reason
the Commerce is
Ruinated.

By under-selling
goods abroad.
By exporting
goods unseason-
ably.

which raises
goods at home.
Lessens their
value abroad.
Raises Foreign
goods abroad,
and lessens the
value at home.

By the want of
experience For-
eign Nations
make advantage.
3. Reason
the Pub-
lick Revenue
is lessened in
its Customs
and Excise.

1. In its Customs,
By cloying For-
eign parts.
By lessening the
value of Foreign
goods at home.

By disturbing the
value of Foreign
goods at home.
By disturbing
Merchants trade
up in Foreign
Trade.

The Duty of
Excise is de-
frauded.
By his under-
selling them off
his own cal-

*By his bringing
in of goods
Customs and
Excise free.*

*The remedy
desired.*

*That a prohibi-
tion be that
none use two
Trades.*

*That no Mer-
chant keep a
shop.*

*That no Shop-
keeper trade be-
yond Sea as a
Merchant.*

*The two Pil-
lars of the Co-
merce settled.*

*1. They must be
now fixed, Im-
proved.*

*2. Encouraged
and Eased.*

*The ways to
Improve and
Nourish.*

*1. Means to
Nourish and
Increase Trade.*

*By admitting
Bills & Bonds
to be salable.*

*The advanta-
ges,*

*1. To young be-
ginners want-
ing stock.*

2. Because the trading Shop-keeper having entred a parcell of goods in the Custome House, for which he pays Custom and Excise, brings in ten parcels of the same and pays neither the one Duty nor the other; And who can call him to account for the same, being Retayled in his Shop under colour of those first brought in by him? which if he traded not beyond Seas, what were and would be bought of the Merchant, the Excise could not be defrauded but constantly have its due.

Thus having by the foregoing particulars, made it apparent what damages this Nation suffers by the trading Shopkeepers as to particular persons the general Commerce and Publick Renew of the Nation.

It is desired and hoped by all such as wait and long to see our dying Trade restored, that an Act, Ordinance, or Order might speedily be made for the reviving the Antient Statute made by our judicious fore-Fathers, who foreseeing how naturally men are addicted for to intrench upon one anothers Callings and Estates, that no person should use two Trades, as being destructive to the very essence of Trade and Commerce with man-kind. And that where the said Statute is found any way thort, to have it enlarged with strict Prohibitions, that no Merchant trading beyond Seas should sell by Retayl, or keep a shop to Retayl in, nor any Shop-keeper that keeps a Shop or Warehouse to trade beyond Seas, but every one to keep to one way and Trade; if he will trade beyond Seas, then to leave off his shop, if the Merchant will keep a shop, to leave off his trading beyond Sea.

These two worthies being so settled as the main Pillars to support this Nations Commerce, and Trade, and advance its prosperity,

In the next place I shall proceed for to describe the means and ways meet,

1. First, to Nourish, Improve, and Strengthen them.

2. Second, To Incourage, Ease, and Enrich them.

The ways and means to Nourish, Improve, and strengthen them are as followeth.

1. The first way and means is, that all Bonds and Bills be made salable, and being assigned or transferred from one to another, the Assignee to be capable in his own name to prosecute the Debtor, whose Bond or Bill it is, without using the name of the Assignor, or any Letter of Attorney from him to recover or to require the same.

The advantages that will hereby arise to all men in particular, and the Commerce in general are these.

First to young beginners that have not stock to trade with, or friends to ingage for them when occasion may offer to them to want money, for hereby they may on sale of their goods, taking Bills for payment, with the said Bills return to the Market, and purchase such goods they need to supply their Trade, and not be inforced to sell their goods at under rates to carry on their Trade for want of money: withall their Friends that may be unwilling to enter into Bonds, yet other way willing enough to help them by giving Bills for such Sums as they would supply their friend with at set times, with these Bills being good the Trader may always supply himself with monies as his business and affairs may require, without trouble or vexation, but in *contra* with ease and content,

Secondly, To entice Traders and rich men upon any important occasion of purchasing or other ways without engaging any person, by their own Bills at set times of payment they may be supplied with what money they shall need for their necessities may require, without the least trouble or discontent.

Thirdly, To the Publick, who upon any suddain or urgent occasion when other their receipts cannot so quickly supply them) may hereby be furnished at all times for the use of the Nation very easily, untill such occasion their dayly Incomes by degrees discharge the same again, as the Bills of money used for the same shall from time to time grow due.

Fourthly, It will quicken trade, because all men generally to keep up the Reputation of their Bills, will be extream punctual in their payments, that their Bills may be current and freely accepted of by the Commerce, when ever proffered to sale either for money or goods, for every mans Bills will retain their value more or less, as he is punctual in his payments, or hath credit with the Commerce, and therefore whoever hath in his power good Bills, will never want monies to carry on any design he may undertake.

Fifthly, Hereby Interests and Usury will be utterly taken out of the Nation, which is the Canker and Mox of Trade and Commerce; And the covetous Usurer will have a more nobler way to employ his money by buying in of Bills, which he may at all times purchase to his advantage, and what money lies by some generally hoarded up in Chests and not used, will go abroad currently to all hands for their greater advantage, to the use of the Commerce that now is starved for want thereof, besides Usury being abolished, it may be a great means to redeem many a poor soul from future misery that even doteth on that Idol of griping Usury to their damnation.

From the permitting of Bonds and Bills to be sold according to what is before mentioned may arise this cautionary question, If Bonds and Bills are made salable from one to another, and once accepted by the Assignee as his proper debt from the Assignor, among people so apt and ready to deceive, as we of this Nation be, and counterfeited mens hands, what course is to be taken to prevent such a mischief?

To which I Answer as followeth.

Aswered.

1. That throughout the Nation there be a certain form of Bill and Bond used for all sums of money lent or due for goods sold.

2. That the original Debtor of such Bill or Bond, before a Notary Publick acknowledge his Debt and Subscription to the said Bond or Bill, which being by the said Notary under his hand testified upon the said Bill or Bond that the said Debtor confessed to have signed the same for the Sum contained therein, it will be a very difficult thing for any person to produce false Bills or Bonds and to passe them for current.

3. That

*By making it
Felo y in the
highest degree.*

3. That it be made Felony in the highest degree to Counterfeits as mans hand to any Bill, or Bond, or other writing whatever, and to profer the same as a true Deed, Bill, or Bond, and when not punished with death, at least to lose his hand for the fact, which strict punishment will undoubtedly deter all from presuming to advantage themselves by such fraud.

*The second
means to en-
crease Trade.*

*All Commodi-
ties to be truly
made.*

*who falsifies
them.*

The second way and means to Nourish and increase the Trade of this Nation is, that all sorts of Commodities fabricated in *England* and its Dominions, be made by an exact Rule and Scandard, be it Cloth, Stuff, Silks, or any other things whatever, both for length, bredth, waight, and measure.

And whoever fals betrays,

*1. To have the
goods burned.*

*2. To pay dou-
ble the value,
besides the
goods to be
burnt.*

*3. To lose his es-
tate as a felon,
the goods bur-
ned, and impris-
oned, and
Corporally pun-
ished.*

*4. The Buyer of
sale-made
goods fined.*

1. To have his goods confiscate and burned before his face, that no person may make use thereof, no nor so much as given to the Poor.

2. Upon the next offence not only to have the Commodities confiscate, and burned, but be fined double the value, which fine to go the 3d. part to the discoverer, the 3d. part to the Publick Revenue, and the 3d. part to the Poor of that place where such goods are made or sold.

3. If taken the third time, the goods burned, the parties whole Estate confiscate, the 4th. part thereof to the Discoverer and Seisor thereof, the 4th. part to the Publick use, and the rest to the poor of that place where the goods were so discovered and confiscated, and the party himself as a Felon whiped from his abode thiorow the next Market Town on a Market day, and thence to the house of Correction, there to remain at work for so many years as shall be thought meet by the Corporation, but when least two years.

4. What ever person he be that shall buy any such unlawful goods falsly made, knowing thereof, and shall not discover it, shall not only lose the goods, which are immediately to be burned, but forfeit double their value, one 3d. to the Seisor, one 3d. to the Publick, and one 3d. to the Poor of the place where such goods were bought.

*The advanta-
ges or sing
shereby.*

*The recovering
our lost Mann-
factory.*

*Bringing them
in request in for-
rein Countries.*

*The incouraging
our own People
to spend them.*

*The hindring
all decays used
by false goods.*

The Advantages arising hereby both in respect of the true making our Native Commodities, and strict care in not admitting them to be falsified or connived at by the buyer of them are as followeth.

1. It will bring again into use sundry sorts of excellent stuffs heretofore made in this Nation, which by reason of their false making are not worn, but the very Fabrick of them almost lost and forgotten.

2. It will advance their repute in Foreign Countries beyond what shall come from other people besides ours, in regard of the satisfaction they will have of the true and exact makings of our native Commodities.

3. All persons among our selves will be incouraged to wear our own Manufactories, and such as trade with us, being hereby ascertained that what they do buy is good and substantial, and that they are sure not to be deceived in the Commodity.

4. All people that be the fabricator of our Manufactories, will be incouraged to be forced to righteous dealing with one another, and kept from using their wonted

wanted deceits which at this present is too frequent amongst us. The 3d. means
And if not out of Conscience, yet through fear of the punishment, to increase
ment, trade.

The third means to Increase and Nourish this Nations Trade, is that *That our manufactory*
whatever is fabricated in this Nation, and exported for any foreign parts, *may pay no custom,*
may pay no custom, or if any, a very little, only by way of acknowledgement.
That all goods im-

1. That what dying-stuffs, or other commodities, as raw Silks, hair, *ported meet to benefit*
wool, hemp, flax, or such like, that are any wayes beneficial towards the *our manufactories be*
finishing of our manufactories, or advantageous for the fabricating of new *admitted free of cus-*
ones, that may be imitated of other Countries, and are here imported, *ome and excise.*
to pay a very small custom at their importing, and no excise at their *The advantage*
sale. *will be,*

The advantages which will arise hereby to the commerce of this Nation *The vent of*
on are these. *them greater a-*

1. The vent of our native manufactories, will be in forain parts the *broad.*
greater, by reason no people will be able to furnish them so cheap as we *Other people*
shall, especially being so much cheaper than heretofore. *will be discour-*

2. Other Nations will be disheartened from counterfeiting our com- *modities from*
modities, and from forestalling our Markets in foreign parts, as not able *to counterfeiting*
to afford such sorts of commodities so cheap as we shall. *them.*

3ly, How much the cheaper goods be from us exported, the Mer- *The Merchants ad-*
chants adventures will be the less, their gains abroad the greater, their *venture will be the*
returns home the more profitable, and his stock thereby more securely *managed.*
managed, for his future encouragement, and he enabled to continue the *His gain the more.*
longer in trade upon accidents of loss which ever doe follow those that *His stock secure.*
trade, more or less. *The handicraftsmen*

4. Those people which live upon the fabricating of our manufactories *more for a work,*
will be the better set a work, and kept from removing into forain Coun- *Kept from removing*
tries for want of work, and carrying the fabrick of our commodities into *into forain parts.*
foreign Princes Dominions, so the general damage of the whole commerce *with their persons*
of the Nation, which of late years experience, hath made it too appa- *rent the inconvenience that hath arisen thereby.*

5. By having the materials imported meet for our manufactories cheap, *materials imported.*
the Wool-master will find the better price for his wool; the Carder, *wool will yield higher*
Spinner and Weaver the better wages, to encourage them to goe on in *their calling,*
their calling, and not stray abroad; And then the Merchant exporting *The workman great-*
our manufactories, enabled to give the Clothier the better prices, by rea- *er wages.*
son that the goods being cheap made will be cheap bought in, and when *The Merchant in-*
bought in exported upon small duty, to the great encouragement and ad- *abled to give higher*
vantage of the comeric. *prices to the Clothier.*

From the foregoing proposal will arise this Quare, which divers un- *A Quare raised from*
experienced in trade (being stumbled at) doe make, whereby many *unexperienced men,*
notable advantages to the commerce of this Nation is hindered. *Hindring good de-*

If the custom upon the exportation of our manufactory, and of all *goods,*
imported commodities beneficial towards the fabricating of them be less- *By pretending the cus-*
ened, how shall the expences incident to the publick affairs be defray- *dom will be lessened.*
ed, and the charge of the same maintained? *The publick charge*
not destroyed.

Let please to consider these, and shall find that the same are not destroyed.

Answer.

To which it is answered ;

The Customs will rather increase.

Rules to be observed therein.

The Excise will increase.

Means to raise money without inconvenience promised.

The first means to increase Customs.

The Customs of foreign manufactories to be raised.

M. B.

The second means to increase Customs.

That certain goods of new ones (when exported, after brought in) to have no allowance of importation, at their ex-half Custom back, but rather a custom outwards imposed, equivalent to pay current to what they now pay inwards.

The fourth means to increase Trade.

To settle Plantations abroad by a publick band,

especially the Colony of Virginia

governing thereof by knowing publick spirited men.

See Barbadoes what is here produced.

Many rich men.

Employment to 100 ships annually.

Seamen increased, Customs raised.

Poor set a work, our own Country supplied.

The duty of tannage and poundage will not hereby be any way diminished or lessened, but rather increased, if so be that the following particulars be put in practice, and if the custom should not answer expectation, it will be made up by the increase of the duty of excise, which will be the greater, and in case both those duties answer not to the charge of the publick maintenance, I shall, before I end this discourse, set forth some way for the raising of considerable sums to enlarge the revenue of the Nation, without any prejudice or inconvenience to the people.

1. The first means for the keeping up of the duty of the Customs instead of what may be taken therefrom by the exports of our own commodities, and imports of what is for the benefiting of them in their fabric, is,

That all foreign manufactories imported, especially grosse goods that cannot be got in under hand, have a round Customs laid on them likewise on edible and potable commodities, as fruit, wine, and sugar; and for spice and other fine goods that are used for vanity and wantonness, to please the fancy and appetite; if rich goods so rated as may encourage all to pay the Customs, and yet no way encourage the superfluous importation of them by strangers, for if too high a rate be put upon rich commodities that take up little bulk, it will engage Traders to bring them in under hand, and so both Customs and Excise will be all lost.

2. Secondly, That what commodities be imported any way beneficial towards the fabricating of our Nations manufactory, or inventing That certain goods of new ones (when exported, after brought in) to have no allowance of importation, at their ex-half Custom back, but rather a custom outwards imposed, equivalent to pay current to what they now pay inwards.

The fourth means to nourish and increase Trade and Commerce in this Nation, is, The carrying on, and settling by a publick hand all Forain plantations, which is of eminent regard, if maturely taken into consideration; and more especially that large fertile and glorious Colony abroad by a publick band, of Virginia, which being governed, supplied, and managed by discreet, knowing, publick-spirited men, would soon be brought to excellent perfection, experience shewing us of what value those American plantations and countries be of; when as taking into consideration that small dry and Rocky Island of Barbadoes without natives, and yet to what a height it is grown in a very few years? having given to many men of low degree, exceeding vast fortunes, even equal to noble men, as Likewise upwards of an hundred sail of ships doth there yearly find employment, by conveying of goods and passengers thither, and bringing thence other commodities, whereby Seamen are bred, and Customs increased, our native commodities vended, and many thousands set a work abroad, at home, and so maintained by refining sugars in our own Dominions; which heretofore we had from other Countries, and now we can and do furnish those same people with our sugars, and all this out of that rocky small Island.

How much greater advantages should we make if that vast Country of Virginia were manured, having therein so many millions of people and natives

natives inhabiting the same, who would be civilized, and become consumers of our manufactories, and brought very easily and suddenly to assist and help us in the manuring of the Country, and production of many notable and excellent commodities, for the employment of our people here at home, furnishing them with livelihoods abroad, supporting of Seamen, and giving large freights to shipping, that would be much encouraged and increased by that Navigation, it being a Country stretching it self so far Southerly, as capable of producing all Southerly commodities that may be planted therein, and then in contra running so far Northerly, as all Northern commodities would be had there in abundance, ordinary care and industry lending but a weak arm to manage the same.

The advantages that would arise hereby to this Nation and its commerce, are as followeth.

1. The Natives being civilized, and the climate cold as well as hot, would cause a vast expence of our Native commodities, to the very great increase of the commerce.

2. Upon the civilising this people, they would fall into the advantages of planting and manuring the land, now useless, and thereby introduce an increase of many rich commodities which we are forced to fetch from other Princes territories at their own rates which they think meet to put upon us, and that because we are beholding to them for what we want, which in this place would be supplied by our own hands and from our own Dominions, as Silk, Cotton, Curants, Wine, Oyl, Sugar, Rice, Spices, Hemp, Flax, Wool, and Corn, Masts, Pitch and Tar, all which are of use to us, and we cannot well be without the same.

3. The Mines of the Country would not only be discovered, but opened, which are in that continent very plentiful and good, as Copper, Iron, Lead, and of Silver also, which some have not only seen, but have tried the experiment thereof; and being a plentiful Country of Wood, how easily are these things brought to be wrought, and great advantages obtained thereby; and I can of my own knowledge aver to have had Iron thence that proves as good as any Iron in the world; likewise another Mineral, the worth of which I have had tryed in the Tower of London, so considerable as that of a hundred grains, it produced clear metal forty five, and by the Say-masters observation thereof, believed would in working be found much richer, so that if a publique stock were laid out for to improve these Mines, and they wrought upon a publique account, what need we to be beholding to other Countries for that which we can attain unto from our own territories?

4. This Nation will finde an admirable remedy for the disburdening it self of our supernumerary people which increase among us, without forming of ways to be rid of them, where in Virginia they would find a present being for habitation, and plenty for their subsistence, which through the fertility of the soil, an easie labour would bring to perfection, and vast multitudes of people transported thither, would not fill the least part of that place, and yet give them by their industry very great riches.

Much greater advantage will be had from Virginia.

Considering its extent, Its innumerable inhabitants.

Advantages arising by Virginias settlement.

A vast expence of our manufactory, and A production of excellent rich commodities.

Both of Southerly and Northerly growth.

Its plentifulness of mines, Copper, Silver, Lead, Iron.

An essay made, 100. grains produced 45 clean metal. The Mines to be wrought on a publique account.

It would disburden our land of supernumerary people without wars. Give them a plentiful subsistence. Enrich them.

*burden the P.
ties of poor children.*

*The money gathered
for that use would
transport them.*

*An annual gathering
to help, would wil-
lingly be paid.*

*Commerce advan-
tage*

*Gallant men would be
reared up,*

*binds them from
digging,*

And the Gallows.

*Shipping would be
employed.*

*Other Nations would
seek Trade there,*

*A new way to South
Sea found out.*

*Must probable by all
knowing men,*

*Besides the Natives
testimony.*

*Great territories and
riches acquire to us.*

*It would employ
men of de-*

*sert and rear them,
encourage others.*

*It would furnish ma-
terials for building,*

*and setting out ships,
for war or Peace.*

The poor throughout *England* that are so burdensome to every parish, being sent thither, would have a happy being, and the very money gathered in every parish to maintain them at home, would suffice to transport them thither; And in case that were not sufficient for to forward so good a work, if annually a sum were gathered throughout the Nation to add thereunto for the perfecting thereof, it would be freely paid by all men with much alacrity, and in very few years the poor sent over would bless God for their prosperity and happiness; and the commerce of the Nation would be advantaged in supplying them and the Natives with necessaries; besides, thereby many gallant men would be reared up to wealth and honor, which now come to nothing but grow to be beggars from Town to Town, wanting bread, and afterwards turn thieves, robbing on the High-way, whose end is the Gallows.

5. Our shipping would find great employment in conveying over passengers, and in bringing thence the fruits of the Country, which will daily increase more and more as the place is seated and the ground manured, and other Nations would seek out for commerce and traffick there, which will very much advance both the revenue there, enrich the place, and we here at home reap the benefit.

6. In the well seating the County of *Virginia*, and searching out the Commodities thereof, there is an unquestionable opinion that a nearest way will be found out for the carrying on the Trade, in the *East Indies*, *China*, and those parts; for most men, Artists in Geography and Navigation, conclude, that the South Sea undoubtedly doth fall upon the back side of *Virginia*, as doth of *Terra firma* & *Nova Hispania* possessed by the *Spaniards*, which is all one continent with *Virginia*, the Natives of *Virginia* having given such satisfactory demonstrations, that there is a Sea on the back of that part of that continent sealed by our people, as its not to be gain said, which discovery would put into our possession divers brave and rich Countries, at present unknown, and supposed to exceed in Longitude and Latitude, wealth and riches, what yet in those parts hath been discovered by any Nation.

7. The promoting of this Colony by a publike hand, would furnish a means to reward and employ ingenious spirited men to perfect & settle these discoveries, whereby they might obtain noble livelihoods, as a reward for their indefatigable pains, without putting the Nation to a penny cost for their maintenance, which by reason of the straitsness of our Island they cannot expect, and so are disheartened from employing themselves to ingenious undertakings.

8. All materials may be had from *Virginia* for the building and setting forth of shipping for war or peace, the Country being full of good Oaks for Planks, Pines, and Fir for Masts, Pitch, Tar and Rosin; the land full of Cattel, Corn for Victualling, Hemp and Flax for Cordage & Sails, Iron for Guns and other utensils; the Rivers abounding with Fish for loading ships as well as provisions, and if from our neighbours these materials for shipping be difficult to be obtained, we may here in *England* have supplies from our own dominions, and in a very few years men civilized fit for our shipping in times of war, as times of peace.

9. The honor that will accrew to our Nation by settling *Virginia*, will be very great, and the more, as being the Instrumts of civilizing so numerous a people inhabitants of that vast tract of land, who would all be subject unto us, and by us broughe to know God their Creator, and Jesus Christ the Redeemer and Saviour of them and us, and be the means of saving their souls, whereby God may be glorified, and we repaying to them that good, by showing our thankfulness to God for what others in former dayes did for our forefathers, without which mercy of God to us, we must have continued in darkness, and heathens as they be to this day.

Hereby our Nation
will reap honor.
By civilizing so
many a people.
By subjection to
a common.
By bringing them
to know God.

5.

The fifth means to increase and nourish Trade in this Nation, is, That out of the publike renew of the Nation, a ship or two should annually be set forth by the authority of the Nation, under the command of some ingenious knowing publike-spirited person, to discover those parts of the world that lye yet unknown, and to bring home exact Maps of what they do discover, what people inhabit those parts, what Commerce may be had with them, and what Commodities are to be had among those Regions useful to us, as likewise to discover the Coasts and Ports of those parts of *America* that are in part already inhabited by us, and bring descriptions of all things, and where one leaves off the next to begin and proceed on,

The fifth means
increase Trade.
To send a ship or
two annually on discovery
on the publike purpose.

The advantages of discoveries to our Nation will be considerable

1. Our Trade will be advanced to an unlimited height, to the exceeding enriching of the Nation.

Advantages arising
hereby.

2. It will very much increase the publike renew, by introducing new wealth.

Our Trade advanced
and enriched.
The publike revenue
increased.

3. It will be a means to vent great quantities of our manufactories, and cause new fabricks.

Our manufactures
ventured.

4. It will give occasion here at home to set our people more at work.

Our people employed
Nation enlarged.

5. It will be a great strengthening and glory to our Nation, by adding new and large Countries to our present Dominions.

Our Navigation
be secure in America.

6. It will secure our Navigation in those *American* parts of the world, in regard of the knowledge we shall attain to of the Coasts, Harbors, Rocks, Sands, whereby the ships trading that way will be enabled to manage their voyages more safely, and avoid those storms and tempests which now they are liable unto for want of this knowledge.

The Art of Navigation
improved.

7. It will infinitely improve the Art of Navigation and knowledge of Sea men and Sailors, to the great benefit of all that delight therein and study the same.

8. It will breed most able knowing Mariners in this Nation, and engage them to prepare and fit themselves for such noble employments and undertakings.

It will breed able
Mariners.

9. It will be a means by the enlargement of our territories, to produce not onely places of great trust, but of honor and profit for to reward deserving men, to whom these places may be given in recompence of their services, which will exceedingly incourage all generous spirits to high achievements, in hope of such promotion.

It will advance men
to honor or profit.
Incourage active men.

10. Hereby

The Gospel will be
preached where yet it
never was.

It is honored.

The Nation blessed,

The sixth means to

increase trade.

To promote the fish-

ing on our coasts.

It will multiply Sea-

men.

Five good employments

in shipping.

It enriches the Nation.

The seventh means to

increase trade.

To bring in store of

Silver and Gold.

To keep it among us

to admit the export-

ation of all Forain

coins, after brought

to forth: use of the

commerce.

The ways to bring in

store of Silver and

Gold.

To introduce the ma-

nufactures of all Forain ma-

nufactories cheaper.

To expend them our

silver that other peo-

ple may desire them

of us.

These commodities is

the mover of Trade.

Silver and Silver the

universal riches e-

stimated.

That which compas-

ses all things.

The wheel that turns

round all commerce.

To impose such duties

on Forain fabricks

brought in, that it may

blinder their importa-

tion,

to. Hereby the Gospel will be planted and preached among those people and Nations where yet it never was, whereby God may be both honored and served by them and us; and undoubtedly if what we shall act herein be sincerely to glorify him, the Lord will bless us and make our undertakings for to prosper.

The sixth means to increase and nourish the Trade of this Nation, is for to promote the Fishing thereof for Herring, Cod, and all other Fishing at home and abroad throughout our Dominions; the advantages thereof both for the increasing the Seamen, Shipping, and wealth of the Nation hath by so many pens already been lately set forth; that I will not enlarge this discourse therewith, but refer such as desire to be informed and satisfied therein to what is printed by many on that subject, which perchance will be more exactly declared, than I should have represented the same.

The seventh means to nourish and increase the Trade of this Na-

tion, is,

1. To enrich it by the bringing in among us store of Bullion, that the

Mint may be continually employed.

2. To find out the way when brought into the land, to keep it there

for the use of the Commerce.

3. To admit the exportation of all Forain coin useful to manage the

negotiations of the Commerce in those Countries where nothing else can

produce convenient returns, unless supplied therewith, as occasion may

require, and that without prejudice to the Publike.

The ways to enrich this land with store of Coin and Bullion, is,

1. To introduce among ourselves the fabricks of all Forain manufacto-

ries that we may not be inticed to seek and fetch them else where, or

incourage others to bring them to us.

2. That whatever is fabricated in this Nation and its Dominions, be

made cheap, that our own people may be animated to consume the same,

and strangers inticed to fetch our manufactories from us, for its the only

engagement that moves Trade, to seek out such places, where the Com-

modities used among a people, can be obtained cheapest, and wherever

such Commodities used are to be had, and cannot be obtained by barter

or exchange of other goods, or that in that place they do stand in need

with what they want where it is to be had best, and best cheap, and to

compas their desires, what ever is most esteemed, shall be delivered

up in exchange thereof, the esteem of Silver and Gold being the wheel

that carries all Commerce about.

3. That there may be such a duty laid upon all Forain manufactories,

especially upon such as are fabricated among our selves, which may to-

tally dishearten all people from bringing them to us in hopes of gain,

and also disrelish our selves from desiring them from abroad, being to

be had in our land at far cheaper rates and truer made,

The means to keep our Coyn and Bullion among us for the use of the Commerce, being once imported. The way is,

1. That our Coyn both of Silver and Gold be reduced to as pure a fineness as any Coyn whatever current throughout the universe.

2. That in coynage thereof, it be made near and thin, as to its proportion of value, it being to all judicious persons verisified in the coynage of money, that the thicker the coyn is the easier to be counterfeited, as experience sufficiently shews by the false pieces of Eight, *Hollands Dollars*, and our own half Crowns.

3. That our Coyn to be made may be of a less weight, whereas now our standard is after the rate of five shillings to the ounce, to be made to be of six shillings and six pence, or seven shillings to go to the ounce, which will utterly take off all people from carrying of it from us, by reason of the loss they will sustain by the weight, being less than heretofore.

4. That our own Coyn may be reputed as bank money from other Forrain coyns, and vallew'd one or two per cent. more than they in payments, having by reason of its pureness better estimation put thereon than other money, as the *Florence* money and other parts of *Italy*, have the reputation before all other Coyns current among them.

5. That for the ordinary use of the Markets and poor people, a certain publicke token be made (that coynage excepted) may be as valued as if sold in Metal, which will be a means none will falsifie the same, or bring it from other parts to fill us therewith, especially it being prohibited to pass in payments between man and man, and no person to be engaged in any payment whatever to receive thereof above a penny worth or two, merely for change and no otherways, except the party shall desire the same for his private use of him, that is to pay him any sum or sums of money; for should Copper, Brass, or mixed metal money be coyned and made current, it would utterly destroy the wealth of the Nation, as experience sheweth us by the black money introduced and made current in *Spain*, where by the reason of the admission of that money to go current in buying and selling commodities, their very Silver money is become a Merchandize, and almost hath lost the name of a coyn; how prejudicial it is, and hath been to that Nation, all persons who have the knowledge of *Spain* can testifie, and the like will happen to us if we should admit it.

6. That Gold be considered of under the same observance, as is expressed concerning our Silver, which is testified in weight and kept to the present value, will remain with us, and not be carried out as it is every day.

For the admitting of all sorts of Forrain coyn to be exported after brought in for the use and benefit of such Trades as cannot well be managed without it, and that without prejudices to the Nation. The way is,

That all Forrain coyn that is true Gold and Silver, may pass in payments currently among us according to their value, as they do in most

The means to keep
coyn and bullion
the commerce use
To reduce is to
purity of any coyn
rent,

To make it thin to
avoid falsifying.
To make it of less
weight than now it is

To esteem our own
coyn as bank money

To have a token for
the poor.
To be worth as much
in the metal, coynage
excepted.
To admit no man to
force it in payments

The inconvenience to
admit it in payment.
See *Spain* says there
by.

To have Gold pass
under the same
observance as Silver.
To admit the export
ing of Forrain coyn.

To have Forrain
coyn pass in
payments
Holland, *N. B.*

Holland, France, Italy and other Princes Countries and Territories.

The advantage
thereof.

Our own coin will
ever abide with us.
Each only will be ex-
ported as be known
where required to
trade.

All sorts of forain
coin will be imported
or dispatched.

It will be as merchan-
dise, rising & falling.

There will be no
want thereof.

In divers parts for-
ain coin permitted
to be exported.

The Publike Re-
venue will be advanced.
By licencing its ex-
portation.

To have it felony to
be exported without
licence.

No admitting our own
coin to be exported.
The 8th means to in-
crease trade.

To guard and
strengthen it with
warlike ships
To supply it with
ships.

To be for all trades.

To take us off from
employing Hollanders.

For the Norway and
East-land trade.

To remedy it.

To the Hollanders
loss. To our advan-
tage.

To reveal the
last Act for shipping

The advantages will be.

1. Our own coin will ever remain with us unexported.

2. All persons needing Bullion and coin to manage their trade, will
always export such Species as are known in those parts, where they go
to negotiate, & where only coin is required to obtain their commodities.

3. Hereby all sorts of Forain coin will be continually brought in by
every body when its known to pass currently for the buying up of our own
native commodities, as being readier to purchase any thing for dispatch.

4. By this means these Forain coyns will be as Merchandize rising
and falling as its plentifully imported to buy up commodities among us,
or as occasions may offer to the negotiator to export the same for his fo-
rain employments.

5. There will never want forain coin of all sorts to supply all persons
that shall need the same to export for their quotidian occasions.

6. Experience shows us, that in Italy, Holland, and other parts
where the exportation of forain coin is permitted, there never is a want
thereof for any that desire or need the same.

7. The Publike Revenue may hereby be advanced, and that upon a
very good foundation, engaging every one that exports forain coin or
bullion to enter it in the Custom house, and to pay for the admitting
its exportation one or two per cent. for licence, but more not, by reason
that if too high a rate be set thereon, people will carry it out under
hand, and pay nothing, so the Nation will be bereft of its wealth,
and the publike never a whit the better.

8. That in order to the foregoing proposals, and benefit of the Nati-
on, it be felony to export any forain coin out of the land without paying
the forementioned duty for licence, besides the loss of the money so disco-
vered to be conveyed out, and the strict course for prohibition of con-
veying our own coin out of the land to continue in force.

The eighth means to increase and nourish trade in this nation, is

1. To guard and strengthen it with stout and warlike ships whereby
we may be defended from Enemies and Pirates.

2. To supply the commerce with convenient ships not burthen as well as
officers for all sorts of trades, and that at easie rates, especially for the
lading and fetching of great goods, as Timber, Masts, Pitch, Tarr,
Corn, Salt, and that we may no longer be forced to make use of the
Hollander, our Neighbours ships and themselves, to fetch and bring all
those Northern commodities, which we cannot be without, from Norway
and the East Country, whereby we enrich them, and increase their
shipping, to our own prejudice and infinite disadvantage, and this means
ly by our sloath and negligence.

To remedy the same, and to disable the Hollanders, our only compe-
titors in trade and shipping, and that to our own advantage in a short
time, the following particulars are recommended to be considered of,
and if found convenient desired to be put in practice, the sooner the
better.

That the late Act for increase of shipping be repealed, and void to all
intent,

tents and purposes; Experience having taught us since it was made, *which hath been very* how pernicious and destructive it hath proved to our trade and shipping, especially for the northern parts of this Nation, we having suffered far greater inconveniences and loss thereby, than ever it could have any wayes advantaged us.

1. Because put in execution too suddenly, before we could supply our selves with meet shipping for the introducing among us grosse goods *As put in execution too suddenly.*

2. Because it was left with so many loop-holes and sally-ports, that every one got out of it when and how he pleased, being not to be hindered. *Left with too many sally-ports.*

3. Because so defective in its self, admitting as many interpretations, as men had occasion to make use of, whereby the Hollanders got more advantages of us, both as to our trade and employment of his shipping, especially since the warr began, and hath continued with Spain, that never could a happened the like mischief to a people, covering our trade as we do, and jealous of every thing that hath but a colour of violence, since the Spaniards, intercepting us therein, having been hereby laid open and destroyed by this warr makes us see our error.

4. In letting our own shipping remain by the walls, and employing theirs, notwithstanding the Act, which in a manner gave us occasion ships by the walls, and employing Hollanders.

5. By our employing of their ships and people we have given them the insight and knowledge of our whole trade and negotiations, which thereby hath been discovered unto them, inabling them the better to circumvent us.

6. In giving them hereby the power to betray us, which they have done by wofull experience, and upon obtaining their ships and freight, der have power to be ruined and undone, the Nations stock lost, the revenue indamaged, our shipping and Seamen perishing.

For prevention thereof in the future, and that the Hollanders trade and shipping may be decreased, and our own shipping increased; *To prevent it for the future.*

1. That forthwith a Prohibition be made, that all the Subjects of this Nation of England, and its dominions, shall not take to freight any Foreigners ships directly nor indirectly in any of the Ports belonging to England, and its dominions, or in any other Princes dominions and Ports, if any English ship be there to be freighted. *1. To prohibit all English ships from freighting Foreign ships.*

2. That all persons of our own Nation, and its dominions, as well as any other Princes or States Subjects whatsoever importing among us, or exporting from us, any sort of merchandise in any vessel, not properly belonging to this Nation of England, and its dominions, and sailed by an English Commander, and the major part English men, to pay double Custome for all his Goods and Merchandise, so brought in by foreign ships, or shipped out in them; and if that double Custome may not be thought enough upon some sort of Goods, to impose treble Custome on such as may require that charge. *2. That English as well strangers making use of foreign ships, shall pay double Custome.*

3. That in contra to the foregoing Article, all strangers, of what Nation soever, that shall bring into this Nation, or export any Commodities, *3. That all strangers making use of English ships pay no more Custome than an English ship.*

hence in the ships *bona fide*, and properly belonging to this Nation, and its dominions, to pay no more Customs upon the Goods so imported, or exported, in our ships than an English-man.

The advantages arising hereby to the Commerce of this Nation, are as followeth.

The advantages will be.

All Nations will employ English ships, especially trading with us.

No foreign ships can bring their Goods to market cheaper than we.

English ships will bring Goods to market as cheap as strangers. Foreigners cannot undersell us.

We shall obtain Goods as cheap as they. The pretence of the Hollanders saying cheaper than we taken away.

The Hollanders trade to the East-land, and Norway, will vanish.

Their ships will be sold to us.

Their Seamen will be ours.

By them we shall be fitted for the fishing trade.

The sole maintenance of the Hollanders.

In the Levant and Mediterranean Seas only English ships will be employed.

1. All foreign Nations will make use of our ships, by reason of their strength and force, able to secure their Goods from Enemies and Pirates, as likewise for the advantage they will have in bringing their Merchandise to us, and obtaining thereby the benefit of paying no more Customs than our selves, which will be very easie to them.

2. Foreign shipping, although they bring their Goods, in reference to freight, cheaper than our ships do, yet they will not forestall our freight, in regard what is saved in the freight by such as freight them, will be imbaned upon them again, by their paying double Customs.

3. We our selves in our own ships shall hereby be enabled to bring our Goods to market as cheap as any foreign ships can do, by reason of the easiness of our Customs.

4. No strangers by this course will be able for to under-sell us, because their Goods will stand them in as dear as ours, and so we shall trade with them upon equal terms, for undoubtedly, when all the difference that will be betwixt the stranger and us, who it is that shall purchase his Goods at the best hand, we shall be both as able, diligent, and quick as they.

5. That great obstacle, or Remora, which our Navigation is stopp'd with, of the Hollanders saying cheaper in their ships than we do in ours, and so by their easie freight are capable to under-sell us in all places, will be quite taken away and laid aside, for by this way and course we shall be equal with them.

6. That great trade which the Hollanders do carry on with us now, from Norway and East-land, in Timber, Deals, Masts, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarr, will be ours; And whereas now we do waste ships for the management of that trade, our own shipping being generally unfit, in a short time, we walking in this prescribed path, all their Prames and Fluts will become ours; and their very Seamen, for want of employment, will remove to us, naturalizing themselves nearly to get employment from us, that they may have bread to eat and feed their otherwise starved bodies, who must perish as well as their ships, the one unless they do come over to us for employment, and the other, unless they be sold to us; then by their Seamen coming over to us we shall be fitted with people understanding in the management of the fishing trade; a thing so considerable for the enriching this Nation, and that is in a manner the sole maintenance of the Hollanders trade, Seamen and shipping.

7. Hereby in the Levant and Mediterranean Seas the Hollanders ships will be slighted and rejected, and want their employment from all Nations in those parts, who will strive to have their Merchandise conveyed only in our English vessels.

8. By this Act our English shipping will gain such repute in all parts, that it will infinitely increase them, both in number, as well as in burden, strength and burden. *It will increase the number.*

9. Hereby our shipping will never want employment and good freight, for what we our selves cannot lade, strangers will supply, by reason of their security and advantage which thereby they will receive; *They will never want employment on selves and freight.* And whereas our great ships have even lost their wonted esteem, and sogers, we have been forced to send them out upon long and desperate voyages, *Our great ships will regain their repute,* they will regain it again; and being employed nearer hand, be ready at all summons to supply the Publick when ever any occasion may offer to make use of them. *and be ready for Publick Service when there is occasion.*

The ninth means to increase and nourish the trade of this Nation is, that some way may be found out, to agree with the Spaniard, for the buying up the Wool of his Country, prohibiting all other Nations besides the English, to transport from Spain to any other people, or place, any of the said Wool but for England. *The ninth means to increase trade, to buy up all the Spanish wool.*

The Advantages that would arise hereby unto our Nation, and its Commerce are these: *The Advantages arising thereby.*

1. It would very much improve our Manufactories, and make our Nation the Staple for all sorts of woollen Commodities throughout the World. *It would improve our Manufactory.*

2. The Hollander would be utterly disabled from counterfeiting our Woollen-Draperies, and all his subtleties would come to nothing, which through our neglect of compassing this work, and suffering him to get into his power the Spanish Wool, he hath even eaten us out of our fine Cloth trade. *Deprive the Hollander from counterfeiting of them.*

3. It would be a means infinitely to employ our own people, and to set them at work, and thereby keep the fabrick of these sorts of Goods in our own Dominions. *It would employ our People.*

4. It would occasion the employment of much shipping, to fetch these Wools from place to place, and afford owners of ships good freights to the great encouragement of building ships. *Increase employment for ships.*

5. It would notably advance the Spanish Trade, giving the Traders that way a most large means, for to make returns from thence when other ways may fail, and that not only to the Trader for the North parts of Spain, but to the Trader for the South likewise; It having been in agitation heretofore between the two Nations, even within a very little of being settled, had not the unhappy warr in the bowels of this Nation fallen out, which frustrated the completing this so noble a design, which was not disliked by the Councils of both Nations, who were very well satisfied therein, and of the great benefit that would have arisen thereby to each other. *Give good opportunities for returns to Merchants.* In being my judgement, if we were by discreet management settled in peace within our selves, and this negotiation of the Wools were not secured again by some judicious person, with the Publick approbation still to be effected, and supposers there might be means used to compass the same, and such terms proposed between us and the Spaniard, that might be approved of, so that liking of them and us, and therefore to be wished, that a will as the Spaniard would be admitted unto this Commerce, were effected, *The Spaniard would reap the benefit as well as we, thereby not denied.*

the Jewish means to
increase Trade,

have the Statutes
against Jews put in
execution.

the ingrossers of all
trade wh. never they
same.

the Farmers of all
taxes and Duties.

the blood-suckers of
the Nation.

the only Extortioners
and Murders.

the destroyers of all
people who's rever-
ity settle.

see Mr. Prynn's a-
gainst the Jews ad-
mission into England.

our own experience
will tell us what they

Spain, Portugal, Ita-
ly, East and West In-
dies may be examples.

the promoters of all
vices in Coyn or Com-
modities.

no punishment can
make them deserv.

what they have
done in England
are permitted by the
late Protector O. C.

they have got into
our American
Plantations.

crossed the Trade,
and filled them with
false monies and goods
which Barbadoes so
the ruine of many.

they value not their
own life so they ruin
Christians.

The tenth meane to nourish, increase, and revive this dying Trade of this Nation is, that all Jews lately crept into this Nation, and its Dominions, be extirpated and banished, according to the ancient Laws and Statutes made from time to time to that purpose; it being the Jews whole design where ever they are admitted, by degrees (or to dispose themselves into all parts of the Nation, where trade is, that they may thereby the better ingross the same into their own hands.

Their next course being the farming of the Customs and Publick Duties gathered in those places where they be admitted, where by becoming both masters of the money and the trade, they may the better oppress all both rich and poor, sucking the very blood of the people, like Horse-leaches, out of their veins, and sacking the restates with griping usury; it being observable, where ever they have had any time to settle themselves among a people, they have been the destruction of that Nation and People, both in their Trade and Estates, which this Nation of ours, in former days hath sufficiently experienced: As whoever please but to peruse that worthy Piece of Mr. Prynn against the admission of Jews in England, may easily be satisfied, what a generation of People they be: And if by our own lamentable experience we cannot be sufficiently warned of them, let Spain, Portugal, Italy, the East and West Indies, where they are so numerous at this present, be examples unto us; there having never any Tax been laid in those parts, but Jews are still the Farmers thereof: There hath never been any false money coyned or introduced, but Jews are the somenters and contrivers thereof; No false bars of silver made in the Indies, but the Jews have been the Actors therein: And notwithstanding those exemplary punishments, which from time to time hath been inflicted on them (sometimes) to the cutting off their whole Posterities, that others might thereby be terrified; yet for all those heavy punishments they will not leave their villany, being a stiff-necked People, and so continue to this day, without remorse or any amendment. And if you will look a little nigher into the present time with us, observe but since O. C. the late Protector, seemingly gave them a hope to have admission in this Nation (and that upon the suggestion of some, that by their tradings among us they would advance the Revenue one hundred thousand pounds per annum) how have they increased, coming from all parts to us: and not only here in England, but into all our American Plantations, as Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Nevis & Grenada, where by their slaves, whom they use like Horses, carry on their backs up and down into every corner of those Plantations all sorts of Commodities, ingrossing thereby the whole Trade, filling them with false monies and merchandise; and if report be true, were the Author of that first great fire in Barbadoes, wherein so many suffered the losse of their Estates to their ruine, and really conceived was done by the Jews maliciously; but those that give the best construction thereof say, it happened by their coyning of false pieces of eight to deceive the Inhabitants, the fire beginning at a Jews house, it being a Maxim held by that People, not to value their own losse, so they may thereby they can destroy Christians, being such haters of Christianity, that seldom or never do you see any of them so become Christians; and when

when any occasionally do pretend to be Christians; its either for fear *They never appear of some extraordinary punishment likely to fall upon them, which Christians but for fear they may have deserved, or else to secure and save their Estates from of punishment or loss of confiscations, which Mr. Prynne very fully by many examples in his of Estate.*
 book before recited hath made appear. And in regard its somewhat pertinent to the present purposes, I shall by one example in these our dayes, apparent in the eyes of the whole Commerce, and worth observation, whereby those who think these people a harmlesse generation of there; *now among us men, and to be admitted among us in hopes of their conversions, may to undeceive such as be undeceived and satisfied; it hath not been without cause, that former think them to be an ages have made such strict Laws against them, it being to be feared, harmlesse people.*
 considering the fantastical opinions and heresies now reigning in this Nation, instead of our converting them to Christianity, they rather *They rather likely to pervert us when we convert them.*
 may pervert and turn us to Judaism; for who have you seen of these Jews lately admitted into *England*, that hath publickly been baptized, acknowledging the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *Is contra, I pray see Antonio Fernandes Caravahal who he hath done after twenty years living in England, enjoying all privileges and quietnesse among us, received as a Citizen in this City of London, trading freely without the least molestation, having for about sixteen years of years among us, fifteen thereof professing himself a Christian, Baptised his own and other Children.*
 that time, professed himself a Roman Catholick; Answered at the Port for many Christian Children baptised at the Spanish Embassado's house, nay hath there also baptised divers of his own publickly, though it seems neverthelesse he circumcised them the eighth day privately: proclaiming himself a Christian (and yet a Jew in heart) waiting only a fit time to discover it, which he did as soon as there was a seeming consent of their admission, as is before declared by the late O. *Abused the Nation in its businesse of our Silver Ships:*
 P. And this *Fernandes Caravahal* hath notably abused this Nation, for when the *Hambrough* Silver ships were taken, many Jews subject to the Hollander had their Estates owned by him as Portugal Spaniards, but when we fell out with *Portugal*, then he was a Spaniard, when *At last was neither French nor Dutch, Portugal nor Spaniard, Italian nor Turk, but an Hebrew*
 the War began with Spain, then he was neither Spaniard, Portugal, French nor Dutch, Italian nor Turk, but an Hebrew, a plain downright Jew, acknowledging he never was or would be a Christian, railing upon him the outward profession of Christianity only for safety, which now he needed no longer to make use of, being he could live Jew. *Professing Christian, only as a cloak for his Knavery.*
 in *England* a professed Jew, and receive more respect with O. P. or his Council in all businesses, either for himself or his Tribe, than any Christian could have whatsoever. Is not this then evidence enough to shew what these Jews be, and would it not be an extreame peece of Justice in this Nation, and a great service to God, for to punish this *Fernandes* for his Hypocrisie, and to banish both him and all his Tribe out of the Nation, whereby to prevent farther mischief, that others might through the terror thereof be warned from doing the like for the future, confiscation of his Estate being too small a punishment for his offence.

And for a further experience of these Jews ingrossing the trade of this Nation to its ruine, let the *Canary* Merchants be called to testify against the Jews who it is, but the Jews that have spoiled that trade, and brought us

By their wine are
brought from 10 l.
in Commodities now
to 10 l. ready money
to the impoverishment
of our Nation.

Self and private in-
crease the cause of the
Jews admission.

God in mercy to the
Nation stop their ad-
mission,
without the Jews
help the Publick may
be furnished with
money.

The Jews instead of
increasing do decrease
the Revenue and
trade.

The Nations Stock is
great enough, and
need not the Jews to
help.

All parts to which
we trade can wit-
ness.

See if in this Nation
there be any want of
Foreign Commodities,
what ever they trade
for, we must not
trade in.

If permitted still they
will ingross the
trade, the land and
we must be their
Slaves.

Since their admission
the Customs advanced
nothing.

As Christians for
Gods glory, as En-
glishmen for our own
prosperity, we ought
to get them
banished.

to pay twenty pounds a pipe for Canary wines in ready money (silver, scarce being liked or able to purchase them at that rate, but it must be Spanish pistols) when as heretofore they were bought by our Nation trading thither, part for Commodities carried hence, part for time, and part money, at ten pound per Pipe, to the great accommodation of all that traded into those Islands, and the expence of our manufactories, which advantage is now quite taken away, and instead of having the proceeds of our Commodities returned in wine, we are fain to carry money to purchase them, which impoverisheth the Nation, and what can be more destructive than this is unto us? And although private Interest (and Self the great Sin of this Age) assisted the admission of Jews, under that grand pretence of their increasing the publick revenue by their trade, the design was stopped at that time by Gods providence, through the pious opposit on of some who are to be revered, and never to be forgotten for their faithfulness to the Nation, and the Gospel settled therein, it being not only desired, but hoped that they may never be admitted by Law among us under what pretence soever, for should the Nation be in want of money never so much, without having it from Jews, undoubtedly the publick may be furnished, for be sure they will not doe it but on such terms as unhappy should we be to have it from them; it would not be to the increasing the revenue, but decreasing it and the Nations trade likewise; for it is evident to all knowing Merchants of this Nation, that the Stock of England is too great for its own trade, our Country affording such plenty of Commodities, and our Merchants so numerous and wealthy, that where ever the Nation settles any factory, its easie to see how they overcloy all parts with our goods more than they can vent; and again for returns more is imported by us of foreign Commodities, than the Nation can spend; being then so, as that it is so most apparent, if consideration be had in observing how low all sorts of Commodities are in England, and at what easie rates they are to be had. Its true the present trouble, makes them the cheaper, yet when a Nations Stock is greater than its trade will bear, Commodities will alwayes in that place be cheap; and therefore what need we the Jews Stock to increase our trade, which must of necessity decrease and spoil it? for did we want Stock in the Nation, then somewhat might be said; but seeing our own is too great already, it must follow, they trading, we must desist, and if we do desist from trading, and let them alone, we must suffer them to become Masters of the whole trade of our Nation, the Ingrossers of all the Land, and at last we must become their Vassals and Slaves; and if the question would satisfie, pray let it be required, what the Officers of the Custom House declare how much the Customs have been increased since they have been permitted to live and trade among us, its well if they have not decreased rather, I am sure the trade of the Nation hath, and that not a little.

Considering all which, and much more that might be enlarged in re-
ference therunto: It will be true us all of this Nation, as we re Chri-
stians, for the glory of God and honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and
his Gospel, to endeavour the extirpation and banishment of all Jews
from

from among us; and then as Englishmen if we desire the trade of this *Left instead of ad-*
 Nation to increase, let us unanimously be instrumental to discover *vantage, it brings*
 these people, and divest them of their hold which they have gotten in *ruler, instead of be-*
 England, that they may never settle in this Nation, for fear *left by ing blessed, we be*
 willingly permitting them to remain among us, instead of a blessing, we *curst.*
 bring a curse upon our posterity, to the Nations utter ruine and de- *God will do his own*
 struction, not doubting but God in his due time will do his own work in *work in his own time*
 their conversion and being their own Country *Jedra wants inhabitants, for their conversion.*
 Its better they return thither and wait Gods pleasure, where in the *In their own Country*
 mean time they may have room enough to enlarge any trade they can *there is room to set up*
 manage, and we may accompany them with our prayers and desires, *their trade, and al-*
 and permit all those among us that think of the rebuilding *Jerusalem so for such among us*
 again, to go along with them, and bless God we are so well rid of *as think of building*
 such a Generation. *Jerusalem.*

Thus having by the foregoing proposals shewd some means for the *Thus far of the*
 increasing the trade of the Nation which is commended to your consi- *means to increase our*
 deration. *trade.*

In the next place I shall set down some wayes and means, for the *wayes proposed to in-*
 ease and encouragement of the trade and commerce of this Nation, *courage and ease*
 whereby in these sad and dangerous times wherein we are, the *traders trade.*
 into foreign parts may not be disheartened, but invlivened with hopes, *That Merchants*
 that by their perseverance in trade, they may in time reap the benefit *may not be discourage*
 of their patience and extream hazards, which since this Nation was a *and in these sad*
 trading people, never were greater. And it is not to be doubted, *times.*
 but that those that are in power, considering how necessary a thing it *Those in Power*
 is for their own advantage to preserve and incourage trade, without *ought to ease and in-*
 which as the people of this Nation cannot subsist nor supply their *courage Merchants*
 wants, or vent their commodities, so likewise the Publick without trade *for their own advan-*
 cannot have any way or means for to furnish or maintain the charges of *trade as well as the*
 the Government; Therefore it doth concern them that are in power to *peoples good.*
 ease and incourage trade all they can, as well as the people to desire *The Nation requires*
 it, it being prayed by all such as wish this Nations prosperity, that a *it, and that speedily*
 speedy course may be taken to remedy what is amiss in the Commerce, *before it be too late.*
 whereby to ease and incourage all Merchants tradings, lest by delay-
 ing the cure; other people and Nations get our trade from us, and
 when the Merchants trading are ruined, having nothing left to
 trade with, it will be too late (according to the Proverb-) when the
 Steed is stole, to shut the Stable dore.

The wayes therefore which are to be taken into consideration for the *Consider the wayes to*
 ease and incouragement of the trade of this Nation, are as follow- *incourage and ease*
 eth. *trade.*

The first means to incourage and ease the trade of this Nation, is, *The first means to*
 that the burdens and disturbances of the Custom House and its Offi- *incourage trade, is to*
 cers, be removed, taken away, or regulated. *remove the burdens*
of the Custom House.

1. That the Customs may not be fained by any under what pre- *Not to permit*
 tence soever, but executed by Commissioners for the Publike, they the Customs to be *to be faine*
 to be able knowing men of publick spirits, curious in their carriage, not *med, but executed by*
 covetous, but honest and free hearted, meet to incourage men that do *Commissioners able*
 trade, and ready to ease them when any occasion shall present or offer *and knowing men*
 before them. *2. That*

2. The Commissioners to have Power of determining differences of seizures between the Officers and Merchants, and they freed from attending on Courts and Committees.

2. That those Commissioners so established, may have such authority and power given them, that they may end and determine all differences arising between the Merchants and Officers in reference to seizures, or otherways that the Merchant trading, may thereby be freed from waiting upon Committees or Courts of Justice, spending their money in Law, and their time in attendances upon every petty and frivolous business, which trouble and solicitude, with their expence and losse of time, produceth more damage to the Merchant, than the losse of his goods, it happening often times in the transactions of Merchants affairs, divers accidents arise, having relation to the Customs, of small importance, and yet vexatious enough to the trader, which cannot be foreseen till they come to passe, and sit for the Commissioners to determine, without engaging the traders to run up and down from Westminster Courts, to White-Hall Committees, losing that time which they might better spend at the Exchange, a place fitter for Merchants than Courts of Judicature, which is not only burthensome, but a great discouragement to Merchants, these latter years having sufficiently tired the Commerce in those attendances; a greater Hell to Merchants upon Earth cannot be undergone.

3. The Custom-House to open twice a day from 8. to 11. and from 2. till 5.

3. That the Custom-House open for the entering of goods inwards or outwards twice a day, from eight in the morning till eleven, and in the afternoon from two till five, whereby all sodain accidents arising may be supplied, and the old wonted hours for Exchange meetings no way hindered, which ought to be from eleven to twelve, and from five till six and no longer, according to the institution of the founder of that Royal fabrick, so convenient for the negotiations of the Commerce, and so judicially observed by our Ancestors.

4. The taking up or shipping goods to be from Sun to Sun Winter and Summer.

4. That for taking up of goods brought in, and for shipping of goods sent out, the house to be from Sun rising to Sun setting Winter and Summer, whereby Merchants may the better manage their business, having time enough to compass the same, for seeing the Merchant payes the Duty by his industrious trade, out of which the Officer hath his salary and livelyhood; If by accident the Merchant is forced through business, and so belated in taking up or shipping of his goods, the Officer should not think much of his pains, seeing what he doth is still but his Duty, and for the advantage of the Publike.

The Officer ought to attend for Publike good, and why.

5. No Officer to stop any Merchants goods, but upon very good grounds.

5. That no Officer whatsoever be permitted to stop any Merchants goods that are taking up or shipping out, and are entered in the Custom-House, upon every slight suspicion or humor of the Officer, but with much caution, yet in case there may be a just suspicion of the Officers which may prompt him to stop and open any Merchants goods imported or exported to be done, but if no fault shall appear, then the Officer to be liable to pay for the new making up the said goods so opened, and all charges and damages arising thereupon unto the Merchant to be made him good to the uttermost farthing by the said Officer.

The Merchant not being deficient in his Duty, the Officer to make it in good all damages where the Merchant hath committed a wilful error, his goods to be confiscated and really sold.

In Contra, If there be any wilful fault or error committed by the Merchant, and found out, the goods to be seized and confiscated without money, and no other favour showed therein, but that the owner of

the goods may be permitted to redeem them as they shall be appraised by the Officers of the Publike appointed for that purpose, laying down his ready money for them, the said proceeds of the goods so confiscated the one half to be for the Officer that seized them; the other half for to be applied to the Publike treasury.

But if by mistake or ignorance there do happen a seizure to be made, and that it appear not wilfully, but accidentally done, the party so erring, to bear all the charges of making up his goods himself, and the damages that may happen thereupon the Officer to be exempted therefrom; the Commissioners to be judges in these cases, and to finish it immediately, not admitting the person to be turmoyl'd by Law.

The second means to ease and incourage the Commerce of this Nation, is, that the duty of excise may be regulated, and put into some better way for the ease of the Commerce, and people of this Nation; For as Custom and Excise is the most harmless and rationabest way, to bring in a revenue for the main enine of the Publike affairs of a Nation and its Government, so the irregular way of levying these Publike duties makes them abominable and hated, which otherwaies would be of great satisfaction, it not being a trouble to pay the duty, but to be turmoyled and vexed by the under Officers, and the arbitrary ways of the collection thereof; which makes it burthensome, there being not any way or duty easier born by all people, than an excise upon the consumption of goods within the land, be they Forein or Native Commodities, it is the most equibalest imposition to a people that can be, for hereby every one poor and rich bears his part and proportion according to his expences, for he that spends little payes little, and he that spends much, payes a great deal of Excise, whereby envy is taken away, which is heightened in personal taxes, for many that are the assessor to spare themselves, lay the burthen on their neighbours, and that often times in malice, as indeed who can know a mans personal estate, and how then can there be an equal way to tax them, some seeming rich, and yet are poor, others seem poor, and yet are rich, so that it is impossible to lay a tax right; but where a duty is leyed on the consumption of goods in a land, ther's no man but contributes according to his quality, unless it be the miserable Usurer, whose very covetousnesse is tax enough to him, he nevertheless oft leaving his estate to such, as after his death payes treble the duty, by their consuming what he left, than he ever saved in hording up, so he d.d but borrow it a while to have it repaid with advantage: And as it is the impartiallest way in the World to raise a Revenue, so it is the most constant income of any to a Nation, and that without prejudice, especially being regularly gathered in.

That the duty of Excise may be gathered in, both for the ease of the Commerce and advantage to the Revenue. The following proposition in reference thereunto is commended to consideration.

The duty of Excise is raised by two wayes or means out of which it issues and is gathered, and that is either,

1. Upon Commodities brought into a Nation from Forein parts, and consumed there, or else,

where an error is wilfully done the Merchant to bear his own damage.

The Commissioners to be Judges herein.

The second means to ease and incourage trade, is to have the Duty of excise regulated.

The equallest way to raise a Revenue in a Nation.

The duty not so burthensome as the irregular collection thereof.

The Excise the most easiest way to raise money for the Publike use.

Is born by all in proportion rich and poor. It's the most equibalest way, and beyond any other tax, and free from envy and malice.

All contribute in Excise according to their expence but the usurer.

The Misers posterity makes good what he saved.

It is the most constant income of any to a Nation.

The way proposed to collect the Excise with ease and advantage.

Two wayes by which Excise is raised.

1. On Imported Commodities.

3. On our Native
Commodities.

The first proposition
Rated under two
qualifications;

Of persons to be
trusted with the Ex-
cise.

Of persons not to be
trusted.

It is easy to secure the
Excise in the hands
of persons to be
trusted.

The accounts to be
kept with them
Exemplified by the
importing a parcel of
wines.

The account of all
other Commodities
Rated.

The way to secure
the Excise from per-
sons unknown.

To pay Customs and
Excise together.

Ten per cent. to be
allowed for advance
of their Excise.

Known persons will
gladly embrace that
allowance.

The advantages
likely arising.

2. Upon Commodities made in the Nation or its Dominions, and
consumed upon the place where made.

For the first proposition of Commodities imported from foreign parts
I Rate thus, the importers may be ranked under these two qualifi-
cations following.

1. Of persons known in their abilities and abroad, and so consequent-
ly to be trusted.

2. Of persons unknown as to their abroad or abilities, and so not to
be trusted.

For the first qualification of persons known in the abilities and abroad,
Importers of Foreign Commodities, and to be trusted undoubtedly, it is
most easy to secure the Excise in their hands without any scruple.

As for instance the Accounts with them to be kept to be thus sta-
ted.

The Importer makes his entry at the Custom House for 100. Butts
of Wine, pays his Customs and becomes liable (an Act being made
to that purpose) to be charged with the Excise, being so charged and
having his Wine in Custody, he sells 50. Butts, gives the buyer a
ticket directed to the Excise Office of their sale, the buyer on that
note pays the Excise, and brings from the Office an order directed to
the Seller of the said Wines for the delivery of the 50. Butts by him
sold to the buyer, for that the Duty of them is satisfied or paid, which
order of delivery, the Importer or Seller of the said wines keeps for his
discharge against the time of his accounting, which may be every six
Months, or every twelve Months, as it shall be thought fit and or-
dained for the most ease of the Commerce. At the time of Accounting,
the Importer having his leakage taken off, which is by order allowed
22 Butts, and then produceth his Warrant of delivery for 50 Butts
more, remains in his Seller to sell only 8 Butts, and there appears to
have been disposed of by himself 20 Butts, for which he is to pay and
clear the Excise, which so soon as the Account is made up, within a few
days limited to that purpose, he pays the same in, so that it ap-
pears the 100 Butts entered in Custom House are cleared, and 8 only
remains to sell, to begin a new account withall for the following
year.

The like is to be observed for what ever Commodities be imported by
such persons as are known and to be trusted.

For the second qualification of persons unknown in their abroad and
abilities, and not to be trusted.

When they make their entries in the Custom House, and pay their
Customs, let them pay their Excise also, and for their paying their
Excise in ready money immediately down, to be allowed ten per cent.
which allowance will countervail the advance of so much ready money,
and they cannot, neither will they complain for not being trusted; it
being certain, that upon such an allowance of ten per cent. many that
might be trusted will not, because of reaping the benefit granted to un-
known persons.

The advantages by settling the Excise in this way, will be
thus,

1. The

7. The receiving of present money will be of greater consequence to the Publike, than the allowance of ten per cent. can any way be disad-
vantagous.

1. The Duty is felt by the receiving of ready money, will be better secured.

3. The whole Commerce will be freed from and eased of those tedious accompts and perverse officers, who only seek themselves and not the Publike good.

4. The multitude of Officers every where may be lessened, who live upon the Publike purse, an idle life, vexatious to the people through their profling informations, when they might employ themselves in other callings to the benefit of the Nation, and save the Publike a considerable Sum of money yearly, which issues out for their wages, and that only to maintain them to do mischief.

5. And lastly those numerous and vast accompts kept between buyer and Seller, importer and exporter, as also with such as pay their Excise in ready money at the Custom House when they enter their goods, will be uselesse and needlesse, there needing not any accompt to be kept, but merely with such as are trusted with Excise, of which number there will be but few, having an allowance made them for the advance thereof, as is before declared.

There may be here an Objection made.

If the Excise be thus settled, the Importer by the connivance of the waiter or searcher at the Custom House, may very much defraud the Publick Revenue, for as much as the Importer having once passed his goods at the Custom House, there is no farther accompt taken of the goods, being freely at the Importers Liberty to dispose of them as he pleaseth.

To which it is Answered,

1. As there will need but one Officer both for the Excise and Custom, let his salary be the greater, and so considerable, that thereby he may have a good livelyhood for his Family, and not be necessitated to take rewards to be unfaithful.

2. That whatever Officer shall be found or convinced to have defrauded the Publike by the abuse of his trusts, immediately to lose his employment without any readmission thereunto, which undoubtedly will so engage him, that he will not be tempted with a small reward to lose his whole subsistence.

3. The Importers goods seized and totally lost and confiscated, without any compo-
sure, more than to pay the value down in ready money his goods and totally as shall be appraised, or another give for them.

If for all this strictness and hazard, the Merchant shall find out a way to save some part of his Customs (it being the thoughts of many that stolen waters are sweetest) and supposing that the excise will at last be saved to the Publike.

The observables followings being duly considered (in this very case) it will evidently appear that the Publike Revenue will not be any way lessened or diminished thereby.

1. Receipt of present money.

2. The securing the Duty.

3. The ease of commerce.

4. The salary of so many uselesse Officers will be saved.

5. Tedious accompts will all men excuse, except such as are trusted who will be but few.

An Objection.

The Publike may thereby be defrauded.

Answer.

To have but one Officer for Excise and Custom, and be well paid.

The Officer abusing his trust to defraud the Publike without reward.

The Merchant to lose his goods and totally.

If the Merchant save some part of his Duty, yet he will be forced to the Publike.

The Reason why.

Not one in a hundred
will adventure it.

What is saved by a
Merchant is but to
inlarge his trade.

The advantage of the
Customs with the sei-
sures and confiscati-
ons will be more than
the loss.

The Merchant that
saves Custom to be
connived at before
any, and why.

He enriches the Na-
tion, advances the Re-
venue, maintains
Commerce.

Therefore the ease of
the Commerce is to be
preferred above all.

The only gainers by
Excise are the In-
grossers and Shop-
keepers, as its now
established.

The Shopkeepers in-
crease of their Stock
by Excise, destructive
to the Nation.

The second proposi-
tion for the raising Ex-
cise by goods wrought
in the Nation.

To take rise from the
maker of them.

To have set places
for the sale of all
goods, and there to be
sold.

What is bought to be
consumed in the Land
to pay Excise, and
what for exportation
to pay none.

Or else the goods
bought to export, to
pay Excise, and real-
lowed when shipped
out.

1. Because not one in a hundred by reason of the inconsiderateness
of the profit and great hazard therein, will not attempt it.

2. Because whatever the Merchant says this way, or indeed any
way, it is but to inlarge his trade, which is increased as his stock in-
creases, and so thereby the Revenue of the Customs and Excise, have
the benefit and the only advantage.

3. What the Publike may gain by confiscations and seizures with
the Income of Excise and Custom through the Merchants inlarge-
ment of his trade, will be of far greater advantage, than whatever is
by them saved with such shifts and hazards can be disadvantageous.

4. If the Merchant by adventuring the loss of his goods by such
shifts and hazards, doth save any part of the Duty, who ought to be
connived at rather than he, being all his industry and labour with
his great hazards, amounts but to this, The advancing the Publike
Revenue, and enriching the Nation often times to his own ruins (Pe-
rolican like) although its true the hopes of profit leads him to adventure,
yet it is the Merchants trading that upholds the Nation in Glory, in-
creases her wealth to the good and prosperity of all in general, and
therefore whatever can be alleged to the contrary, the ease of the
Commerce is to be preferred before any thing else, seeing by Commerce
the income of the Nation is raised, increased, and preserved.

Whereas,

As the Excise at this present is managed, the only gainers thereby
are the Ingrossers of Commodities, and retailers in shops (that buy of
Merchants that are the importers and nourishers of foreign trade, and
the only sufferers by this Duty) and what ever the Shopkeepers and
Ingrossers gain, is most destructive to the Nation and its Commerce,
because as they increase their stocks, it is only for mischief, beating
down thereby the Merchants markets, and when they have ingrossed
into their own hands what the Merchant hath imported, in the retailing
them to the people, increase their prices to the prejudice of the whole
Nation.

The second way or means in reference to the raising of the Duty of
Excise is, concerning Commodities wrought or made in this Nation.

Which comparatively falls under the same order in the gathering
thereof into the Publike, as doth the goods imported by Merchants
from foreign parts, for taking Rise from the first maker of them, it is
most easy to be gathered in, especially having set places and Markets
for the sale of all in-land Commodities, where in the Town-house or
Hall appointed for that purpose, every man should make entry of all
such goods as he brings to market to sell, and what is sold to foreign
traders, or for the consumption of the Land, hereby will be easily
known, so that he which buys for the inland consumption to pay Ex-
cise upon the place, and he which buys any goods to export to any for-
eign part to pay none; But in case this way of the Exporters buying of
goods, and not paying his Excise, may occasion a difficulty and loss,
its easily remedied. Let the Seller of the goods pay it himself, or else
the Exporter, and at shipping of the said goods, let him have the Ex-
cise which he paid reallowed him back at Custom House, which if con-
sidered

sidered; the advance of so much ready money will be of great use and accommodation to the Publike, and the Merchant will not be much hindered thereby; in regard it will be returned him at the shipping of his goods, part in his Customes outwards, and the rest in ready money.

And for the ease of the Commerce and accommodation of traders, it were good that the Excise for exports and imports, should be kept where the Customers are, and the same method used for the Excise, as is for the Customs, and so what is entered in, shipped out by certificate, which rule would be of great ease to the Commerce, and peace to the people, who have been and are yet troubled with troublesome and endless accompts, which will never be set to rights, wherefore it were to be desired that an Act of Oblivion might passe to the Commerce for what is past, and for the future to be more exact, whereby to avoid what has been amiss.

And for the transactions of inland negotiations by carriage or other wayes, because it would be a great trouble for all people to go down to the Custom House to enter their goods, and pay the Duty of Excise, there may be some convenient place appointed for that purpose, where at set times, one of the Commissioners of the Custom House may attend the same, to dispatch business for the inland affairs, and for that it would be too great a burden then for one, each in their turns by months, whereby they will be conversant in what passes there, as well as at Custom House, and so be the better informed to give dispatch in what may offer in any of the said places; concerning those Duties of Excise and Customs, and this will be of great ease and satisfaction to the people and Commerce of this Nation.

3 The third means to ease and encourage the trade of this Nation is, that it may not be permitted out of any Merchants ships bound out, or coming home upon Merchants implements, having once set sail out of their first port, and begun their voyage, and not arrived at their last port for discharge in their return home upon any pretence whatever that any Captain or Commander of any Ship or Vessel in the Publike service shall presse any of the Seamen, Mariners, or Officers out of the said Merchants ship, or take them away from them being ashore; for by these actions many ships going out have lost their voyages, and others coming home lost both ship and goods, to the ruine and undoing of many honest able Merchants.

And for prevention hereof in the future, That what Captain or Commander in the public service shall doe any such things, he to be liable to make satisfaction for all damages that may or shall happen or come to such ships and goods, or voyage, by reason of his taking away or pressing their men from them; and in case the estate of the said Captain or Commander is not sufficient to make good the loss or damage, the Treasury of the Customs and Excise to doe it immediately as soon as the full damage so sustained shall be liquidated: This will be a great preservation to Merchants, and keeping of the Commerce from destruction.

4 The fourth means to ease and increase the trade of this Nation is, That a constant Convoy might be allowed for all Merchants ships which should every month goe out, wind and weather permitting, from

Here's the Publike will be advanced, and the Merchant not damaged.

For as for the Customs, it is to be kept where the Customs and Excise in one place, and managed by one in all imports and exports.

For inland transactions, some place to be appointed, Office for the Excise to ease the people.

One of the Custom House Commissioners to attend by turns for dispatch.

The third means to encourage trade. No Seamen to be pressed out of Merchants ships till they have finished their voyages.

Many ships heretofore have been lost, and Merchants ruined, by reason of this mischief, the Captains of such men of war to make good all damages whoso they can not the Publike to answer it for them.

The 4th. means to encourage trade. That convoys be constantly fitted out for the preservation of Merchants ships.

To secure them from
Larcinies and Pirats.

To Convey *seffa*
ade out or home any
merchandise.

A prohibition, penal-
ty, and punishment,
for any that shall.

Else the disadvan-
tage will be greater
than the advantage.
All men would lade
their fine goods in
men of Warr.

The Seamen would
never fight, but suffer
the Merchants ships
to perish.

The fifth means to
encourage trade.

That no bills of entry
be delivered out of
Custom House.

A prohibition for the
future made therein.

The Projectors Pa-
tents taken from him,
and be punished.

What he hath got
to be employed thereby
to Publick use.

Entries delivered out
of the Custom House

A very great discour-
agement to trade.

Advantageous only
to Ingrossers and mo-
nied men.

Disadvantageous to
all in general.

The disadvantages
herein follow.

1. All mens negotia-
tions discovered to
ignorant men,

The ingenious mans
trade thereby ruined.

The Downs and so along to the farthestmost place in the Mediterranean or Levant Seas where we have any trade, taking all such ships that be ready with them, conducting them as nigh their Port as they can, and as one Convoy arrives, that which was there before immediately to return, gathering up all the ships that be ready, as he doth sail along home-wards; And by this monthly Convoy, oftentimes there may be more men of War than one in company, and so thereby be enabled the better to see most ships that sail with them even into their very harbours, however, when least, secure them from the hands of Pirates, that wait up and down lurking for whom they may catch into their clutches.

Now as convoys may on the one hand be an advantage for the security of our Navigation and Commerce, so on the other side there must be a care had, that there be a very strict prohibition (with penalties and punishments, in case of derogating therefrom) that no Convoy or man of Warr, shall carry to any Ports or places whatever upon freight to sell, or otherwise, any Merchandise, Silver, Bullion, or Coyne, either outwards or homewards, for should any such things be permitted, it would instead of an advantage to the Commerce, turn to a disadvantage and their utter ruine, for the Commanders of such Convoys, and the Seamen would be so swayed by the profit that would arise thereby (for who is it that would not ship all his rich goods in a man of Warr) that when any occasion should offer for them to fight with Pirates or otherwise, they would not hazard themselves to defend the ships they Convoy, but even suffer them to perish.

The fifth means to encourage the trade of this Nation is, that no bills of entry either of exports or imports, be suffered to be delivered to any man directly or indirectly out of the Custom House, or any other place by any Officer whatever, but that there be a strict prohibition thereof; and that that Projector that could in the late Projectors days contrive a way to get a Patent for the same, should be called to account what he hath gained thereby, the which to be taken from him, and applied to better uses; and with his Patent about his neck, whipped throughout every Port of England, for an example to others; that none may for the future dare to undertake the like.

It being one of the greatest discouragements to trade in this Nation, and of notable consequence if duly considered, the advantages not any, but to some particular Ingrossers of Commodities, and private monied men, the disadvantages many, and that to all persons generally trading throughout the Nation; especially to merchants, who ought in their own right and assistance to support trade; petition against this Projector to get him well punished, that this delivering out of mens Entries may be never more practised.

And that the disadvantages may be taken into consideration, pray observe the following particulars, how trade thereby is discouraged.

1. Trade is hereby discouraged, in regard that by these bills of Entry, every mans negotiations are discovered, and it gives too much liberty to baffle headed men to pry into the affairs of each other, intermeddling therein to their great prejudice, which ought to be kept secret; many hereby supplying their own ignorance by other mens ingenu-
nity,

nary, and then wanting experience trade only, because such men, whom they conceive are knowing, trade to such or such a place, whereby they spoil each others Markets.

2. Trade hereby is greatly discouraged, because all your Ingrossers and of Commodities, & retailing Shop-keepers having these bills of Entries, are made acquainted into whose hands what Commodities that be imported come, and then joyning in company to beat down the Markets, *lets they please on taking the advantage of such men whom they observe over trade them- selves, and thereby become necessitated for monies, who for to supply on the Buyer, to the themselves in their wants, must sell at any rate, whereby its not they prejudice of the Na- alone that are prejudiced, but all other men that trade: now if so be these bills of Entry were not permitted to be given to any person what- ever, the buyer would not be acquainted with what is imported or ex- ported, and thereby be encouraged to give the better rate to the Mer- chant for his goods, to the great encouragement of traders, for necessi- tated men then would obtain as good Markets for their Commodities well as others, as others, and no man would be prejudiced by another mans sale.*

3. Hereby arises a general inconveniency to the whole Commerce, for that the Ingrosser and Retayler having these Bills of Entry, come to know the quantities of such goods as formerly were brought in, and again exported, and thereby observing what may be left not sufficient to supply the Markets, immediately enhance the price upon the people that need the Commodity, beyond reason, and so become the only gainers in this Nation; to the destruction and ruine of all forein traders, by having his trade not only here at home, but abroad discovered.

4. Our trade beyond the Seas is greatly discouraged and hindered, many men hereby having sustained considerable losse, it often happening by an ingenious foresight, some have got the start of others in conveying their goods to a Market, in hopes of reaping the fruit of their industry, when by these bills of Entry being sent over giving notice what hath been laden in some other ship for the same place, which happily might not arrive at their port in many months after, yet being divulged that store of goods were laden for the same Market, they have forborn, buying what was in the place, and needed, in expectation of more to come, whereby not only what was upon the place remains unbought, but at the arrival of fresh goods, the Markets are cloyed and beat down to so low a rate, that the trade is destroyed thereby, and men ruined in their designs for want of vent of their Commodities, which otherwise did none of these Entries appear, Markets would be kept up continually at a constant rate within a little more or lesse, and goods would find quicker vent, to the great satisfaction and encouragement of the whole Commerce.

5. Hereby the makers of our Native Commodities are extremely indamaged and discouraged, for by these bills of Entry, all persons understand what goods be shipped off, and for what places, by which discovery, although many ingenious men to keep their negotiations private, do as the water men, look one way and row another, entering goods to one part, when designed to another, yet hereby when men that are settled traders to any one place, and knowing what those places where they

1. The Ingrosser and Retayling Shopkeepers make what Markets they please on the Seller, as well as the Buyer, to the prejudice of the Nation.

If Entries were not given to any person, the buyer would not be acquainted with what is imported or exported, and thereby be encouraged to give the better rate to the Merchant for his goods, to the great encouragement of traders, for necessitated men then would obtain as good Markets for their Commodities well as others.

3. The general Commerce is hindered, for that the Ingrosser and Retayler having these Bills of Entry, come to know the quantities of such goods as formerly were brought in, and again exported, and thereby observing what may be left not sufficient to supply the Markets, immediately enhance the price upon the people that need the Commodity, beyond reason, and so become the only gainers in this Nation; to the destruction and ruine of all forein traders, by having his trade not only here at home, but abroad discovered.

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5. The makers of our Native Commodities are extremely indamaged and discouraged, for by these bills of Entry, all persons understand what goods be shipped off, and for what places, by which discovery, although many ingenious men to keep their negotiations private, do as the water men, look one way and row another, entering goods to one part, when designed to another, yet hereby when men that are settled traders to any one place, and knowing what those places where they

by trade usually unto can vent, finding such large Entries for the same Market, although perchance assigned to other parts as I said before, yet they know it not, and so are discouraged from buying what other wise they would, keeping their money by them; Whereby the poor maker of our Commodities loses the sale of his goods, and wanting money to carry on his calling, is not only discouraged, but many times ruined, which is not to be slighted, but of consideration, the whole Nations trade suffering violence thereby.

6. The secret of all trade is laid open, and so becomes its own Executioner, trade ever thrives when most privately managed.

Let bills of Entry be once prohibited from being made Publick, trade will soon revive.

Especially when men by their own hands or by a Brokers may without discovering their wants dispose of their goods.

7. By not publishing the Entries at Customs House: the Publick Revenue will be increased. The sixth means to ease and encourage trade.

6. By making these Entries publick, it is not only a general inconvenience to the Commerce: in reference to Ingrossers and Shopkeepers as in the third clause of this article it is expressed, but the total destruction of trade every where; it being observed by understanding and experienced men, that what ever trade is driven most secretly and out of view, doth generally thrive best, and those men that have kept their trade privatest, have ever best prospered; and what can be more prejudicial to trade, than that every man be master of anothers design, for when an ingenuour discovers a course to obtain a livelihood, whilst its not discovered, he may obtain from small beginning a comfortable subsistence; but if discovered, some ignorant covetous moneyed man, strikes into what the others ingenuity found out, and at one blow turns the other, not only out of his livelihood, but overthrowes the same by over cloying the place, many times ruining the one, and yet getting nothing himself, so that whoever would have trade confounded, and in a Nation brought to nothing, let him suffer by these Bills of entries, every one to be master of anothers design, for nothing publisheth it more to the World, than these bills of Entries do. Let but these bills of Entry be once prohibited, you shall see and find trade will presently alter and mend, besides every individual person trading, when none but himself can discover his negotiations, either in buying, selling, importing, or exporting plenty or want of money, which now in their trading by these bills of Entry may secretly be guessed at, how courageously will he prosecute his business, and delight in that which now proves a burden? and then Brokers will be obliged to mediate betwixt man and man, by whose hand the Commerce will find great advantages, so by their hands with more judiciousness every man may manage his business as occasion shall require, and all Commodities in the hands of the Foreign traders, obtain better markets than how they do, and he that is necessitated for many, find as good a price for his Merchandise as he that is not, and never spoil one the others markets; Therefore it is heartily desired and wished for the good of all, that this grand discoverer of all trade in this Nation, may be taken away being it is so apparently prejudicial.

7. The prohibiting these bills of Entry to be published, will infinitely advance the Revenue of the Customs, for when trade shall be with more freedom managed and not discovered, the increase thereof will increase the Customs both in and out, and so there will be the larger income for the support of the Nations charge.

The sixth means to ease and encourage trade and traders is, that the great trouble and vexations which they lye under, by reason of Car

men

Porters, and Wharfingers may be removed, and the Commerce eased of the burthen, which three sorts of people make Laws for themselves, and are the Executors of them upon the poor trader, who is not racked or oppressed by Pirates, nor with the greatest dangers abroad, as here by these people who do what they list, and will have what they list, taking all advantages to abuse the Merchants, although by their industry they have their subsistence and livelihoods, and there be too too many in Authority, for their private interest, that admit and give them a privilege to affront and abuse the Merchants, who above all men ought to be upheld and cherished, to prevent which abuses, its fit the power of the Nation should put a stop to their inchoating exorbitances, and by fit wayes for all parties, to regulate those things, putting it on to walk by a rule, that every one knowing their due to receive and to pay, all quarrels and disputes for the future may take end, to the encouragement of trade, and peace of the people, which oftentimes to blood-shed, and great expence in Law suits, for want of such settlement.

The ways to put an end to the foresaid exorbitances of Carmen, Porters, and Wharfingers, are,

Either to manage it by a Publick hand, or else to set rates, and confine them under strict penalties in the performance and observance of them by fines and immediate imprisonment, for trade admits not of delay, depending upon winds, weather, and other inconveniences which are to be considered of. If managed by a publick hand, then the Government of the City is the most meetest for the same, who should be the Proprietors and owners of all the Wharfs and Keys, used for the landing and shipping of goods that are imported and exported, and setting a convenient rate of tunnage goods, cask, &c. and to have the Intime thereof towards their charge for Cranes, Litters, to mend the Wharffes, &c.

And for the Institution of Porters belonging to the Companies, that order cannot be better'd, it being those that they call Ticket Porters which makes all the disturbances, who for the ease and quiet of the commerce, to walk under the same rules as the Companies Porters do, or else to be totally cashiered.

The Cars to belong to the City, and for each quarter and place a certain number to be shored, attended so with men responsible to make good any damage, which by their neglect shall happen to the Merchants, or others using of them; and being that particular men have got into their power by incroachments, and other ways the whole bank of the River claiming it as their proper right (by times permission) and nor to be purchased from them; and so take a privilege to constrain him a trespasser that shall land upon the said Wharfs and Keys any thing, without paying them what duty they please to require, though never so unreasonable, which seeing our Ancestors by their inconsiderateness have suffer'd, and that we their posterity are debarr'd from the freeness of the River, the present generation of men not regarding how extortive they be on that forced necessity, that the people must land their goods near the Custom House, for the preservation

Is to remove the Exorbitance of wharfingers, Porters, and Carmen.

For the ease and encouragement of Merchants.

The Publick authority to establish a rule for them.

The ways to regulate them are,

To manage it by a Publick hand.

The Government of the City to be the Proprietors to all the wharfs.

The Institution of Companies Porters excellent use. The Ticket Porters are only disturbers of the Commerce.

The Government of the City to be Proprietors of the Cars. No goods can be landed on any Wharf, but must pay what the wharfingers please. Advantage is taken by reason men are forced to land their goods near the Custom House.

the Government ought to regulate and fix rates, so such things to encourage Merchants.

of the Publike revenue that is not defrauded, in both just and equitable that the power restrain their unconscionable extortions, and limit them to certain rates and rules for their Craning, Lightridge, and Wharfidges equal between both, not permitting them to force what they please from men, for within lesse than four years they have raised their Wharfidges, &c. no lesse than the third penny upon all goods landed upon their Wharfis and Keys. In a time when trade was never at so low an ebbe and more hazardous, which should rather expect abatements in such things than rise.

The abuses of the ticket Porters to be redressed.

The Ticket Porters likewise claim to themselves an unequal privilege, pretending no other Porters must land or ship off any goods going or coming from the parts of America, but they, shutting out all men from their freedom of employing their own companies Porters, who are respectable and known men, and the ticket Porters are so impudent, that they will have their own rates for what they do, which is double what the Companies Porters have, or are used to have, carrying on this their pretence contrary to the will of the whole Commerce, by reason some in authority have an advantage to themselves out of these ticket Porters labours, who are a rude uncivil people, and not to be indulged nor suffered, if those that are in authority desire to sale and encourage the Commerce.

The abuses of the Carmen to be redressed.

The Carmen want not their extortions as well as the Wharfingers and Porters, to abuse the Merchants and traders beyond, first, saying in Complaints under the notion of making their turns, or as they see, or as they require, will have what price they please, else they will not load, nor suffer others to load, forcing the Merchant to pay double and treble what hath always been paid, and on order taken therein to the great discouragement of the Commerce, which the power in whom it lies, ought to redress, by setting most strict orders according to the proportion of the way and weight they carry.

The Merchants may be free to employ whom they please, and to land and ship their goods where they please.

And when Wharfingers, ticket Porters, not Carmen, will not submit to an equal rule and rate for the peace of all, so suffer the Merchant to employ what Porters he thinks fit about his goods, to land or ship them at what places he pleases, and to take what Carmen he shall like, and pay them according to the rule, for should these things be any longer permitted, as they should grow to such excess, that our goods should not be our own, but such as that would have them to pay for in places having the best rules and way in the cheapest of the Commerce concerning this very particular of landing, shipping, and housing their goods, as Legats under the Duke of Orleans, is a Rate term fit to be considered of.

The French means to encourage and ease trade, that there be but one sort of weight & measure for all Great Britain and its Dominions.

The French means to encourage and to ease the Commerce of this Nation, that through the land and its Dominions there be but one weight & one measure permitted used, for by the diversity of weights and measures, men are abused and concerned, in occasioning dispute and debate every where, which were they alike, it would be instead thereof a very great ease and advantage to the people, for by having direct bushels, in one place 8 gallons makes a bushel, in another parts 9, 10, 16, 18, and 23, the wine measure, Ale measure, and like in measure.

as they weigh in, the heavy, white clouds then the storm in that place
ccs 8/ some 14/ and some more, to the confusion and trouble of the
whole land and to the misery which duly connected it, and therefore
would be of singular use and advantage to the Nation.

The eighth means to safe and encourage trade is, That all Merchants trading beyond seas, who keeping shops for retailing, be exempted from all taxes that at any time shall be levied upon the Persons of such men, provided that they by their foreign trade, shall export of the manufactures of the nation, the value of what may arise and shall appear to say in the Custom-house, limited pounds per an. or otherwise, for foreign goods imported, which may arise, to pay annually in Custom to the Nation, one thousand pounds per annum: hereby trade will be encouraged, the publick revenue increased, beyond what can any way be expected from the Merchants by taxes, and that inequality of burden may be taken from their personal estate, when they have none, and only live upon foreign employments and their credits, who should they be taxed according to their foreign trade, would not only be discouraged, but ruined.

The second means to ease and encourage the trade of this nation, is That in all foreign parts, as well in our own plantations of *America* as in other Princes Dominions, where any factory is settled, that certain publick ministers, under the title of Consuls be established, with some who by the consent of the factory residing upon the place, may be appointed, and nominating two or more from among the rest as assistants to the Consul; which said assistants with the Consul to be a Court for the following purposes.

7. To protect the Nation there residing from the Injuries of the Natives, and to obtain redress for them when need requireth, and if not to be obtained, to give account thereof to the supreme power in England of such abuses as shall be ordered either to their persons or estates, that by their means reparation may be made for what Injury our Nation in particular or in general shall have suffered.

3. For the deciding of all controversies that may or shall arise between any of the Nation there resident one with the other concerning any matter whatsoever with which judgement, if any shall think himself injured or grieved, first complying with the sentence, and laying down one fifth part more for charges, the party that thinks himself aggrieved may appeal to the next factory in that Dominion, who confirming the sentence to have no further appeal; but if the first sentence shall be repealed, then both to submit the business to the Court Merchant in England, who upon view of all the transactions on both sides, to give their definitive sentence, without further appeal, but therein to acquiesce.

3. For the regulating the commerce there, among themselves
that,

4. In reference to the sale of any of our own manufactures, to
up the prices as occasions may offer, that men may not by un-
dealing deceive one another, to the general disadvantage of the
country at home; and undervaluing of our manufactures,

2. In reference to the buying up of any particular commodity to be the commodity?

The eighth must be
incorporated in
That all Merchants
paying 300 l. per an-
num shall be con-
sidered upon our
manufactures, and
exempted from all o-
ther personal taxes.
And upon foreign
goods imported
1000 l. per annum.

The ninth means to
encourage and safe
trade.

That in every factory
of trade settled Con-
suls be established.

To protect from in-

For deciding of differences arising among themselves.

and for the regulation of the trade.

La. 100-100000-100000

11. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1900:

2. How many of these
be the commodities of

3. For dispatch and
freightment of ships

4. For safety in case
of mortality, as fol-
loweth.

1. In securing mens
estates on any sudden
death.

2. appointing ab's
men to manage the e-
states of those that
die with wills, or
without wills.

The want of care in
this is the loss of ma-
ny mens estates when
sailors die abroad,
especially in the A-
merican plantations.

5. For the maintain-
ing of unity and peace
in factories, and civi-
lity to each other.

6. For the honour of
the Nation, preserving
them from the affronts
of the Natives where
they reside, and ob-
taining satisfaction
in case of damage.

sent to the principal, that consenting to joyn together, each person may
without fraud have his proportion.

3. In reference to the freightment or dispatch of any ship or ships that
may be taken, to supply the general occasions of the factory there re-
sident.

4ly. For safety of the Factors there, and their principals and friends at
home, in case of mortality, and that by these ways.

1. If any die suddenly, and appoint no body to take care of his estate
and his principals that may be in his hands, the Consull and assistance
to appoint one immediately to take an exact Inventory of the goods and
debts left by the deceased, the original to remain in the Court, and a
Copy thereof sent to the deceased's friends and principals, if he have
any.

2. To appoint one or two able honest men of the said factory to re-
ceive into his or their custody what the deceased so left in goods and
debts, that thereby the debts may be got in, and the goods sold and
disposed of at the best rates can be made of them, both for the advan-
tage of the deceased's friends, to whom they may appertain, or to his
principals that corresponded with him; and so soon as the estate shall be
got in, and all charges deducted, the net proceed to be deposi-
ted in the Court for the use of those to whom it shall or may belong;
And further, in case the party deceased shall by Will or other ways
nominate any person to be his Executor, nevertheless for the benefit
of those to whom the estate may any ways appertain, to have an exact
Inventory taken as if there were no such appointment, and if the party
so appointed shall not by the factory there residing be thought a responsi-
ble person, then they to nominate another so receive such effects as
shall belong to the principals of the party deceased, who shall give ac-
count of all things as is before recited, when any shall die without will,
or nominating any to succeed him in his business. The want of care and
order in this thing, is in foreign parts, but more especially in our A-
merican plantations, the greatest ruine that befalls those that trade
thither, whose estate, upon the death of their correspondence, are
the preys of Rogues and Knaves, which doth extremely discourage men
to trade thither, and those places doe not prosper as other ways they
would do if their losses hapning to the commerce by such as die were re-
medied, which is easily effected, if the government in those places will
order the same.

5. It will occasion much unity and peace in all factories when
soelected, as likewise order and civility, taking away that looseness
which is crept into all factories for want of Government, or some to re-
prove them for their unwarrantable proceedings, or of whom they
should stand in some awe, and undoubtedly when young men abroad
shall have such as may reprehend them present, they will live with
more circumspection, and so gain from such, in whose Dominions they
live, respect and credit.

6. It will be an honour to our Nation and its Commerce, to have
in all parts where they do reside such a settlement, and the Nations
among

among whom we live, will not be so ready to affront us or abuse us; when there is one in place that hath authority to make them give satisfaction, and to take cognisance of what they make us to suffer.

As touching the maintenance of the Consul and his charges, to have a Duty laid of half or of one per cent, upon the Merchandise introduced by the Nation in that place of his Residence, and when settled, not to be turned out, unless to some better imployment, or that he himself shall desire to be discharged, or else on very just grounds of misbehaviour. As for the assistants, they to be every two or three years chosen, or as need require, who are to serve gratis.

If any in any factory shall dye and leave no Will, or appointment to any to have his Estate, and hath neither disposed thereof in his lifetime, nor any friends to give it unto, then in such case after all care is taken, to make the best thereof, and charges deducted, the one half thereof to be employed for the redemption of Captives, and conveying Orphans and poor people to our American plantations, the other half to the Publike treasury of the Nation.

The tenth means for encouragement and ease of the trade of this Nation is, That in making peace, and settling our trade and Commerce with any foreign Prince or State, the following particulars to be observed,

1. That all privileges that our Nation ever had any ways advantageous to our being among them, and our trade with them, may be confirmed, and what more may or can be got for our more free living whilst our trade is there.

2. That such Consuls as we shall think meet to settle in any of our factories, may be of our own Nation and choice, and so confirmed by the Government of the Country where settled, which in Spain, to the dishonour of our Nation hath been denied us, and such put upon us, neither fit nor meet, and yet their consuldge hath been extorted from us very unjustly to our great prejudice, which is not fit to be permitted again upon any settlement of peace with that Nation.

3. That our Nation may have freedom to exercise their own Religion in any factory where ever they reside in their own houses or families, not giving any publick scandal to those of a contrary judgement in whose Country we shall reside.

4. That in all factories which we shall settle in other Princes or States territories, we may have assigned to us places of burial, where we may bury our dead, without giving offence to the people, in whose Dominions we live, and may not be of our Religion, it having been done in Spain, that after some of the English have been buried, their bodies have been taken up by boys and Jewd people, and dragged up and down the City in scorn, and for a reproach, to the great scandal of our Nation, and discouragement of those that are engaged to live in places where such barbarism is used.

5. That in what Princes Dominions soever our factories be settled, all arrests that shall be put upon our Merchants ships, either in hindring them when loading or unloading, or from sailing away when ready, what ever damages shall thereby accrue to the owners of such ships,

The maintenance of the Consul to be by a duty imposed on the goods imported in that place.

The Consul to be for life, the assistants every three years.

If any factory dye without heirs, or bequeathing his Estate how to be bestowed.

To redeem Captives, and transport poor to the American plantations.

The tenth means to encourage trade,

Is to settle it well abroad.

By preserving good privileges.

By having our own Consuls.

To have freedom to exercise our own Religion not giving scandal.

To have burying places for the dead.

In Spain the English after burial have had their bodies taken up and ill treated, John Malon a Merchant was so used in Civilla.

To have all damages upon arrests and stopping our ships made good.

or Merchant's loading or unloading thereof, so be moved them from the said Prince or State where it happens, many Merchants of this Nation knowing it to their loss, that by such unseasonable voyages, their ships are overcharged, and many men and their wives distressed, and the which discouragement is so great, that it is not reasonable, it will undoubtedly grow worse and worse.

To have none of our Seamen or Ships taken into service without the leave of the Commander and Master.

6. That no Prince or State with whom our Nation trades, shall have liberty to take into their service upon any pretence whatsoever any of our ships or Seamen, without the consent of the Commander of such ships and Seamen, and Merchants by whom the ships are employed.

That no Prince or officers shall without consent take any Merchandise from any residing in his Dominions.

7. That in all places and Princes Dominions where the factories of our Nation shall reside, it be not permitted for the Officers of that Kingdome or State, to take any of our Merchandise or goods without the consent of the owner of them, and what they shall by constraint have, to give immediate satisfaction for the same, at the place wherein of such goods, at the time of their receiving shall upon the place rule and be sold for.

That in making peace with any Prince or State such be consulted with that know the Customs of their Countries and trade.

8. That care be had in every Country, that as the customs and ways of negotiation be different one from the other, so accordingly provision may be made with them in the setting our trade in those parts, that all inconveniences incident to men residing among them, may be avoided, and all conveniences needful obtained, whereby every one may be encouraged for to carry on the trade of this Nation of England and its Dominions with spirit and vigour, to the advantage of the General, and to that purpose in making Peace and settling Commerce any where that those be consulted with that have lived, traded, and travailed, in such places, that can inform what may be needful in order thereunto.

The eleventh means to encourage and ease trade is, to have a Court Merchant for decide all Merchants causes.

The eleventh means to ease and encourage the trade and Commerce of England is, That there might be a Court Merchant established in this Nation, wherein all foreign transactions between Merchants and their Factors, may be tried and determined among themselves, for that the Commerce is founded and settled upon sundry Laws and Customs, which have been observed and practiced among Foreign Nations, from whence trade originally hath been derived to us, which Customs and Rules in many things are repugnant to the Common Law of this Nation, and cannot be decided thereby. And there is no Court capable to determine Merchants differences in this Nation, but the Chancery, and in that very Court when accounts are therein brought of Foreign negotiations, the Coyns, measures, weights, Customs, Burgens, and Sales of those Countries are so different from ours, that none of the Lawyers which are to plead the Merchants Causes, or the Judges that are to hear and Judge of what is pleaded, be understanding any thing thereof, and so are incapable to determine them, and through the hierarchy of Merchants accounts, there is in that Court of Chancery such delatory proceedings, and so many strange and corrupted ways to have off all suits of that nature, especially where dishonesty is one of the parties, that before any determination can be made therein, most

cons expenses he have wasted the Estate he has, and of other men, then to be condemned to a house of Correction, there for to work, till he hath paid the uttermost farthing to his Creditors, or till they shall approve and give consent for his releasement; but if it may appear that his Estate hath been lost by other mens failing with him, or by accident of Fire, Lutes at Sea, no such mans body to be kept in prison, but to be set at liberty immediately, it being an inhumane and unchristian-like thing, and against nature, to debarre any of their liberty, when afflictions have fallen upon them by the hand of God, and this is a very sore grievance in this Nation.

The third grievance to be regulated is, when any person fails, that if the major part of his Creditors compound the rest to be payed by instalments.

2. That when it shall happen for any man to fail in his credit, and so break (as the phrase is) and shall call his Creditors together, acquainting them with his condition, the major part of whom being contented to compound their debts with the party failed, and to free him out of prison, that he may regain his lost condition, and live in the world, the rest, to be engaged to under Write, as the major part have done, that every one may have their proportion, as the agreement shall be made, and not for the wilfulness of one or two, whose perverse, harsh, and malicious spirits often times interposing the finishing such agreement doe, not only ruinate the Estate that would fully satisfy every one his just debt, but likewise hindering the party failed from having liberty to use his indeavours to get in the Estate by calling him in prison, whereby all become sufferers, experience daily shewing that by these perverse wayes, good Estates have been brought to nothing, and when the Creditors mought a had 10 s. and 15 s. in the pound, they have not had one farthing; for when a Statute of Bankrupt is taken out, it likely runs up the whole Estate, and the parties failing not only perishing in prison, but thereby others are drawn into the same misery, which grievance is considerable, and merits redress in a trading Nation, other Countries as Spain and Italy, having wisely for the upholding of Commerce made provision herein, that by the wilfulness of a few perverse men, the rest shall not be sufferers, but are to joyn with the major part, and in case any break out of knavery, and that within three months after, hath bought any goods, he is to be proceeded against criminally as a Felon, and to suffer death, being counted worse to break promiscuously than the robbing on the high ways.

The thirteenth means to encourage trade is, that the two abuses following be remedied.

1. Statutes of Bankrupt.

The thirteenth means for the encouragement and ease of trade in this Nation is, that the two abuses following may be remedied for the future, and no more practiced in this Nation of England and its Dominions, being of great consequence in trade.

1. That these statutes of Bankrupt, which are now so interregred with corruption, and deviated from the original sense of them, may be brought to a rule of justice and righteousness, and that when a man is broken, it be not permitted that any person having dealt with him before, and paid him money, if eyed accounts with him, should be satisfied upon compay again, what they had justly paid, or accounted for, it being brought to this Custom, that if a man break, and his accounts not finished, what shall be owing to the party broke, must

go to the general payments of his debts; and what he owes in *Town* to the other is to be included with the rest of the other Creditors, and so he to have but his proportion as the rest have; which things and *Courts* is so unjust, that among Christians it ought not to be suffered. But for the future remedied, & accounts being made up between the party broke, and his Debtor, only the liquidated sum due upon ballance of such Accounts to be the Debt, for which satisfaction is to be given or received; for hereby great abuses are daily in these causes put upon men of the commerce in this Nation; divers have been made Banquerots many years after dead, and others that have evened Accounts months and years before men do break questioned, to the disturbance and vexation of honest men, which ought not to be suffered longer to indure in a Nation professing Christianity, and so much Sainthood as we do in *England*. But if any man break, nothing to be called to account, but from the time of his failing and go farther back, which would be of great ease and encouragement to this Nations trade and the commerce thereof.

1. That whereas by the Laws of this Land it is permitted, That if one man shall owe another five hundred pounds upon account adjusted, and he to whom this five hundred pounds is owing, shall owe the other one hundred by bond, he that hath the bond shall (by Law) recover his hundred pound, and not discount it, but of what on account is owing to him, but must pay the said bond, and sue the other afterward upon account; and if not able to prosecute, must be undone and never get a penny. The like is between Merchants trading, and having accounts one with the other, he that oweth the most, often times holding out a suit against the other with the interest of his own money; which abuse is so extreme and intollerable in this our Nation; as that divers persons have been and are hereby undone daily, which ought to be remedied in a special manner.

2. The not admitting of men to discount their debts one with the other.

And for remedy thereof may be observed, That each party suing one the other, to give in his demands upon account made upon oath, and the said inconvenience upon perusing of each parties accounts, which being referred to Auditors and Accountants for that purpose; being by them stated upon a just ballance so made up, the money due to any person on such Account, to be immediately paid into Court, that no man be engaged to sue for the money really due to him, or forced by Law to be kept out of his own with his own money. It would be of infinite ease and encouragement to the commerce, for then the debate would only arise upon questionable things, that would be by the Court appointed for that purpose, decided and determined as they should see cause, whereby dishonest and malicious men would not be so troublesome in keeping others from their rights as now they do, were they to go to Law upon their own purse, and not out of another's; men daily being undone by such as are too powerful, either in purse or friends upon this very foundation, by keeping their rights from them, and making use of their own weapons to destroy them. And this is a very considerable abuse, and lies as a very heavy burden on the people of this Nation, who may earnestly pray and desire a remedy thereof.

The ways to remedy the said inconvenience

The fourteenth means to encourage trade is, that the carriages of goods to and again may be cheap.

The fourteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation, and to ease the same, is, that the carriages from place to place by Boat, Cart, or Horse, of all our Manufactures, or foreign Nations brought in to us, may be cheap and easie; for the cheapness and conveniency of Portage of goods, especially gross goods, is of great concernment to ease trade and the commerce of a Nation, which that it may be of advantage to our Land, It would be of notable importance and benefit, not only to the commerce, but the whole people of England.

The way how this may be brought to pass is, to mend all our High-ways and Rivers, &c.

If by the Power order were taken for the mending of all High-ways in England, where narrow, to make them broader; where bad, to make them good. And where Bridges and Causeies be wanting, to build them; mending all such as are decayed, and then cutting of Rivers from one into another; where to be done, as that of *Sewern* into *Thames*, and so of others where it can be done, making new where none is, for the conveying of our goods, and Merchandise, Corn, Cattel, and Provisions, from one Shire to another, Boats going with a hundred times less charge than Carts or Horses. The means to have it done both with ease and speed may be as followeth.

The Souldiers to do it, and it will be no disparagement to them but honour and advantage.

That seeing we are now in peace among our selves, an Army kept still up only for fear of what may happen to us by new discontents, or foreign Prince's invasion; and the Souldiery duly paid by a continued Tax upon the Nation, it would be a noble and generous act of the Power so far to please the people, as in satisfaction of what is levied upon them, to imploy the Souldiers in mending the High ways, Bridges and cutting Rivers for them; it will be no disparagement for the Souldiers to do this, if you will but look back to former times, and view the Histories of those ages, you shall see *Greece*, *Italy*, and other of those Countries flourish in such heroick works, even this Island can shew us patterns very remarkable, made by the Romans, as *Camden* tells us; It was the custome in those ages for all gallant men, who kept up great Armies, ever to imploy their Souldiers in such actions, when they were not immediately fighting.

1. To eternize their memory.

2. To secure Trade and Travellers.

3. To enrich barren grounds.

4. To keep the souldiers out of idleness.

5. To prevent disorders, and to keep them in action.

1. To eternize their memories for time to come.

2. For conveniency of their own countries, and such as were conquered by them, to ease and secure Travellers and Commerce between place and place.

3. For the enriching of barren grounds, that for want of water yielded nothing, which afterwards by cutting Rivers to water them, have been made strangely fruitful.

4. And chiefly to keep their Souldiers to a constant labour, that when in time of war necessity required them to build Forts, make Trenches and such like, it should not seem irksome or tedious, but through custom a delight to work.

5. For prevention of disorder, which idleness ever produceth; it's most certainly experienced, that idleness draws effeminateness in men, and makes them prone to all wickedness; as it is noted of *Hannibal's* Army, that they lost more lying idly in *Italy* in one year, than they had gained by their valour in many years wars, And it was the sole means of giving

giving the Romans the opportunity to overthrow the whole Carthaginian State.

6. That by having so great a multitude together, and under command what ever can be thought on or attempted for a general good is easier compassed and brought to perfection, than it can be done by levying of men for a particular work, who will faintly begin, and never finish; and yet for the most part bring with it an excessive charge on the people: which being executed this way, would be done.

And for the encouragement of the Souldiers to this work, there may be added to their constant pay as Souldiers, what is levied by the Inland Rates for mending High-ways and Bridges, &c. and given to them; which will be an advantage to such as are good husbands, who may save money in their purses by this allowance, bringing to themselves for time to come both honour and renown, and to their posterity the benefit and use of their labours. And in such Counties where any thing is most of present use, there to begin first, and so by degrees one after another.

For the preservation of these works, when done, especially the High-ways and Bridges, that they may not be torn up as now they be by our two wheeled Carts, which make such furrows, as in some places are extreme dangerous for all Travellers, causing quarrels upon the High-ways, by reason of mens unwillingness to go out of one path into another, in respect of the Cart ruts.

That no Cart or Wain should travel but upon four wheels, and with double horses, as Coaches do; then our High-ways will never be spoiled, let them carry what weight they will, and go with never so many horses; for as the feet of the horses goes in the same track the wheels turn, both will so beat the way, as we shall have no more ruts to hinder men from going where they please, the High-ways will be plain, all occasion of quarrels from travellers taken away, and the ease of the Nation by travelling in Coaches, or on horse-back, much bettered, no Country using the way of drawing in Carts, or setting one Horse before another but *England*, I having observed in other Countries, that in their drawing with double horses, they carry as great loads, if not greater than we do in this Nation, with putting one before another single; and did they there find any inconveniency, they would not use it.

The fifteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation of *England*, and its Dominions, is, That whereas the customs of this Nation to encourage Trade is, were originally settled, and are still gathered and received for the main renance of the Navy, and setting it out to guard our Coasts from enemies, and to protect our Merchants ships from Pirates, that thereby the commerce of this Nation might be secured and encouraged; It would be an honourable act of the Power of the Nation, and but just, to order it, there being presidents thereof in the dayes of Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory, That whatever her ships and men of war in her service took from Pirates or Enemies, the most was made thereof, and divided to such Merchants, whose goods had been lost by Pirates, or Men of War, or seized in our Enemies Territories, to each person as his loss in course had happened, being Registered accordingly, and allowed as their goods appeared to be valued in the Custom-House, and their ships

is really Worth; to which end Commissioners were appointed to receive the proceeds of what was made of the Prizes taken, and to pay the same each person as his course came; which did infinitely encourage trade, and preserve many gallant Merchants from ruine, and would do so still if continued in practice; for as the foreign Trader by his industry benefits the whole Nation, and the people obtain the advantage; It is not just, that when times of War happen, all the loss shall fall upon a few Merchants, as generally it doth, but that they should be preserved, by having the satisfaction proposed, the Publick being more able to bear a Tax or duty to be divided for its own weal, than any particular person the loss of his whole estate, and the ruine of his family.

16

The sixteenth means to encourage trade is, To raise a Stock of money to supply Merchants at easiness.

The sixteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation is, That there might be some way thought of to raise a Publick stock of money, of that therewith such persons that have goods arrived from foreign parts, and want friends or means to supply themselves with present monies, to discharge their Fraights, Sea-mens Wages, Customs, and such like necessities, might be supplied at easie rates, by the depositing of their goods in custody for security thereof. And that upon sale of their first goods, to repay what they borrowed, and the remainder of their goods to be returned: the which stock would in few years encrease to a vast value: publick Ware-houses to be built for that purpose. And this very thing would be of infinite use to encourage trade.

17

The seventeenth means to encourage trade is, To reward all inventors of new Arts and Trades.

The seventeenth means to encourage trade, and trades-men in this Nation, and its Dominions, is, That all persons Inventors of any new Art, Trade, or Manufacture useful for the advancement of commerce, or the general good of the people, may be considerably rewarded, and signal preferment given them with esteem, And in case he or they cannot by their own purse carry through the work, to be assisted by the publick treasury, and that ancient Order and Rule observed in such Cases put in execution, prohibiting all others for certain years from interrupting the Inventors thereof, by making the like when seen, or notice taken of what is made, or done, except it shall be tolerated to any by the inventor thereof in this Nation; which said admission, or tolleration to be obtained from the party under his or their hand and seal. And were this carefully observed, how would it raise the Spirits of ingenious men, to expose themselves to excellent undertakings, and be a great encouragement to trade.

18

The eighteenth means to encourage trade is, To abolish the barbarous custom used concerning wrecks at sea.

The eighteenth means to encourage the trade of this Nation and its commerce is, that from hence forth to abolish that inhumane and barbarous custom used in this Island of England, whereby the Lords of such Mannors as lie upon the Sea coasts appropriate to themselves the wrecks and goods of such poor miserable men, as the raging Sea in their misfortunes laves them. It hapning dayly for to hinder discovery; many men coming alive ashore, have been murdered; the Sea proving less cruel, and more merciful to poor Merchants and Sea-men, than the Land on which they are cast, which the very Heathens abhor; and yet we Christians, nay among us who deem our selves Saints, the holiest of all other Christians, do still maintain this abominable Custom, which former.

former ages did absolutely declare against, as in the judgement and Laws of *Olveron* Cap. 17. appears at large, and that by an Edict of *Henry* the third, King of England; which in that place is fully recited to that purpose; wherein it is so severely set down, that upon whose land soever any such accident should happen, if the Lord of the Land did himself take, or suffer any of his people, so embesle any goods to cast up on the shore by the Sea, and detained it from the owner thereof, he was to be criminally proceeded against as a Felson, and his estate seized, and made to give satisfaction to a penny, and in case of any detention or abconding of any such goods, excommunications and curses issued out till restitution was made. And this was in those days when trade was only budding in these parts, and from these Laws of *Olveron* do we generally derive all our Sea Customs, and maritime contracts; and being this was so wholesome, and so Christian a Law, why should it not now be put in practice; and the other that is so pernicious, abolished: For what is here done is but reviving a wholesome Law, which time and covetousness hath worn out; and in so doing would extremely encourage all Traders by Sea in this Nation, and consequently the commerce thereof.

The *nineteenth* means to encourage the trade of this Nation, and of great satisfaction to the commerce and whole people of England is, That no persons Lands of Inheritance, Houses, Leases, Mortgages, or Hereditary Offices shall be exempted from paying their debts, which they may or shall owe to any person by Bond, Bill, or Contract, but be liable to sale, whereby such persons to whom they owe may be satisfied; for under pretence of intailing their Lands, or buying Land in other names in trust, the people of the Nation are extremely prejudiced and cuzzened thereby; which, if remedied, and course taken therein, would infinitely encourage the trade and commerce of England.

The *twentieth* means to encourage and ease the trade and commerce of this Nation and its Dominions, is, That there might be a Committee of Merchants settled, consisting of a meet number, either fifteen, or seventeen, or more or less, as shall be thought fit; five, or seven of which to be the *Corpus* to settle any business; the which Merchants to be of the ablest, understandingest, and experiencedst men trading into foreign parts, who should meet (a place being appropriated to the commerce for that purpose) once in fourteen days or oftener, as affairs required.

1. To consult of such foreign trade as may be promoted and carried on, for the advantage of this Nations commerce and people.

2. To consider of all such inconveniencies as arise in foreign trades and traders, and how to regulate and redress them.

3. To compose what hath been consulted of, and to draw up the same to a head, if found advantageous for the commerce, and so presented to the Power that they may approve thereof, and order its execution and practice, whereby, as occasion shall offer, all Traders may by this Committee find relief at an easie attendance, when any interruption shall be imposed on them, either at home or abroad, to discourage or destroy the trade.

The nineteenth means to encourage trade is, that all mens lands may be liable to pay their debts.

*20
The twentieth means to encourage trade is, to settle a Committee of Merchants for trade.*

1. To consult about the advance of trade.

2. To redress abuses in trade.

3. To present the same to the Power for confirmation.

To settle trade for
the encouragement of
men.

That Merchants of
this Committee how
qualified.

To be men bred up
in foreign parts and
travellers.

That every Nation
where our commerce
may have one to be
of this Committee,
and how to choose
them.

4. To find out by their experienced knowledge, and examination of all things in reference to our trade at home and abroad, a means to settle the same upon such a continued succession of advantages, that it may be an encouragement to all persons that desire to employ themselves in a foreign trade.

And for the better establishing of this Committee for encouragement of trade, the rules following to be observed.

1. That those chosen for this Committee to be men bred up in foreign parts, and if possible such as have travailed and been experienced in most Countries where trade is settled, that by their general knowledge they may be the abler to manage what is intrusted to them.

2. That every Nation with whom we have trade settled, the Merchants trading into that Country to choose one from among them to be of the Committee, first to nominate two, and one of them two to be approved of by the power of the nation, and after that way, one for every Country; trade, to compleat the number that shall be thought fit for this Committee, be it more or less; viz. One *Hamborough* Merchant, one *East-Country* Merchant, one *Russia* Merchant, one *Flemish* Merchant, one *Holland* Merchant, one *French* Merchant, one *Portugal* Merchant, one *Spanish* Merchant, one *Italian* Merchant, one *Turkey* Merchant, one *Barbary* Merchant, one *Giany* Merchant, one *East-India* Merchant, one *West-India* Merchant for the *Caribby* Islands, one *Virginia* Merchant, which number will make up 15, and if it be thought fit to add two more, then one for *New England*, another for *New found land* which is 17, and so I believe most of our trades will have one that will know what is convenient for the bettering of each trade, and advancing the same.

3. That these so chosen, among themselves to appoint one to be President, and to keep the Chair for that year, every one afterwards to take their turns as they shall be nominated in the Commission, which doth empower them to act by.

4. That they so nominated do remain for life, unless through weakness of body by sickness, or that they shall be by the publicke appointed to foreign employments, or that through age they may not be able to act in that trust imposed on them, or that by death they shall be taken away, in any such cases, in the room of any such person, and for that Country for which he was chosen, the Merchants trading for that place to nominate two others, and one of them appointed in the room of the other, whose place shall be void by any of the ways before expressed; and still at every choice to supply that vacancie, two of the ablest understandingst men reputed of, that have lived in the factorie of that Country to be nominated by the traders that way, and one chosen, by observation of which rule the Committee will always be supplied with able knowing men.

5. To have a Register
kept of their trans-
actions, and Officers
accordingly to manage
the same.

6. To have sa-
lary for their publicke
service allowed them.

5. That having settled this Committee, they may have a Clerk and such Officers to assist in the work as may keep Registers of what they shall perfect or act in reference to this their employment.

6. And Lastly, That as it is not fit for men to bestow their time and pains in promoting the publicke, and disadvantage themselves, so it will be

be just that they may have somewhat yearly allowed them by way of acknowledgement from the publike, to encourage them to meet and take this task upon them for the advancement of this Nations trade; which Committee thus ordered, undoubtedly there will offer and be brought to pass many excellent ways to increase, encourage, ease and enrich this Nation both in its domestique and forein commerce, and introducing rare advantages for the fabricating of forein manufactories among us, and hereby restore the now decayed and even dying trade of this Nation.

Having by the foregoing discourse as briefly as I could and the particulars treated of therein would admit, laid down some directions for the restoring, increasing, enriching, strengthening, easing and encouraging the decayed trade of *England* and its Dominions, which proposals, though not all, yet if the most considerable of them might be put in practice, undoubtedly it would very much revive our present decay of trade, which lieth even desperate, and at its period, unless a speedy remedy be applied thereunto; the which is recommended to those that are at helm, and have power to promote the same, who hereby are called upon to doe their duty, and all other persons interested herein for to put their assisting hands thereunto, that what we are now upon looking may be kept among us, lest by a too late repentance when the error is committed it be past our skill to recover again.

Many things more might have been set forth, and much said therein, but with what is here inserted I shall rest satisfied of, having done my part, desiring that wherein I have been deficient, or not large enough, those whose longer experience in the trade of the world, by their perfecter knowledge and correptions would correct what is here amiss, and by adding their thoughts carry on this work begun to such an issue, as to bring it to perfectness, for the good of all the people of this Nation, and the prosperity thereof.

And for as much as I conceive it not altogether impertinent, seeing *One proposal more* for that not only the Traders, but all the people of this Nation that now the general good of the trade are in some part or other, if not altogether concerned; I shall before I end make one proposal more, concerning a grand abuse which *woodmongers* all I believe are sufferers in, and shew a means to remedy the same, if and how thereby the so be the Power of the Nation shall think fit to put it in execution; *Nation is cheated*, which I am sure doth as much concern themselves in particular, as the people in general; and that is concerning the infinite cheats put upon the whole Nation, by *Wood-mongers* in their sale of Wood and Coals, the Wood sold out by notches, and that as they will mark them. Their Char-coal in sacks, and that in such as the Colliers and Sellers thereof will make them; which is generally complained of: all suffer thereby, especially Brewers, Bakers, Dyers, and such that prepare goods for the commerce, and then Householders that are of the commerce, and all in *England* that live by commerce, as well as those that do not.

For prevention of this grand deceit in time to come, and to remedy the same is; That it be ordered by a Law, that all sorts of wood for firing *cheats of wood and whatsoever*, except *Bavins*, or brush Fagots, as likewise Char-coal, or Coal, to have both other Coal be bought and sold by weight, either by the hundred *soled by the pound, or weight, C. w lbt.*

weight, or pound weight; which rule so settled throughout the Nation, it will be of singular content and advantage to the people; and thereby the Wood-mongers cannot possibly deceive any, unless those intrested to receive the same, by negligence suffer themselves to be abused and deceived. For according to the age and goodness of the Wood or Coal, the price will be; but as to the quantity, being weighed, there cannot well be any fraud.

The like order might be for sale of fruits.

The like order might be observed in the sale and buying of all sorts of fruits, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. it would avoid debates that arise in Markets among the people, and be of great use to keep quietness and peace; this course being in Spain, Italy, and other ingenious places, used and practised in all the aforesaid particulars, and is commended to the consideration of the Authority of the Nation; to do therein as it shall be thought meet.

I should now rest here and conclude, but that I promised that in lieu of such deminishments of the Customs and Excise, which many may conceive would arise, admitting such free exportation of our Manufactures, and the importation of such Commodities as are imported towards the fabricating of them upon such small customs as is proposed; although I hope judicious men observing what hath been said therein, haply may be convinced of the contrary, however to make good what I promised, in case it should in time appear really to be so, which as to my own judgement, I believe those two Duties will rather increase than decrease, trade being ordered and settled on the foundation prescribed.

ways proposed to settle a considerable Revenue in the Nation.

The following ways I do propose, as fit means to settle a considerable Revenue to maintain the charges of the government of this Nation, which will be a good supply when the other fails; and I hope to be owned no way prejudicial, or vexatious to the people, out of whose purses, estates, or labours it must issue.

To raise it on the vices of a people, most approved of by wise men.

It is a maxim approved of by wise and judicious men, and esteemed most properest, that when necessity of State requires a duty to be levied upon a people for publick occasions, to raise it upon the viciousness of the Nation; for thereby on the one hand it may happily deter them from delighting therein to save their purses; or if not, it will be sooner accepted of, and not opposed; which if otherwise laid upon the ingenious industry of men, it is for the most part opposed, and when not, ever taken as a burden and a discouraging; and undoubtedly it is most false for any Government to punish Vice every way, and encourage Virtue, not by burdening the same with Taxes, but in any way, with rewards. There be many examples hereof in foreign parts, as in Rome, Naples, and other parts of Italy, where the Princes raise great Revenues out of their Stews, in Spain upon Tobacco in snuff, and other ways taken; then in Russia and those parts, where the Emperor gathers into his Treasury a very considerable income out of the Ale-Houses, Strong-water Houses, and sellers of Beer, and is one of the greatest among many in his Dominions, the which is done by these Princes and Potentates, chiefly to punish these Vices to which their people are naturally inclined.

Italy, Spain, Russia, patterns to us herein.

Certainly we of this Nation are not far behind hand with them in all drunk.

drunkenness and debauchery, it were well if we did not exceed them especially considering our knowledge, and then our profession of sanctity; having more means for to attain to piety than any Nation under Heaven, but none practises it less than we; and where then can Taxes be better laid than upon our Vices?

In the first place then to raise a Revenue in this Nation, let a view be taken of all the thousands of Tap-Houses and Tobacco-shops dispersed in every corner of the Nation, both in the Towns and Cities. And ordering a set number to be admitted in every Town, Village, and City, according as each place shall require; and let such be admitted to sell Tobacco, draw Beer, Wine, Strong-waters, or Ale, or any possible liquor, *then give caution for their performance; and so upon each Seller* Victualer, Wine, Beer, Strong-water, or Ale drawer, to pay a certain sum of money at his admission to keep a Tobacco-shop, Victualing House, or to draw Drink, by way of Fine; and ever after an Annual Rent to the State; and none else but such as are admitted to sell any Tobacco, potable liquor, or to keep victualing; which revenue will bring into the Nation at least, three hundred thousand pound *per annum*. And this hath been computed by very judicious knowing men; so that by this means the Excise on Brewers so burdensome to the people, may be laid aside, to their great ease and content, with all what is by the undue practices of Justices of Peace, and their Clerks got clandestinely from the people, to grant Licenses to idle people to set up Ale-Houses, the dens of Thieves and vile persons, to the scandal of the Nation, will come into the publick purse, and none admitted but those that can give security for their honest behaviour and known persons; and hereby none will be prejudiced but lewd and debauched people.

The second way to raise a considerable Revenue for the affairs of the Nation is, That the Power of the Nation establish in England these four following Offices, Inland Registers, Registers for Shipping, publick Notaries and Brokers.

1. Publick Registers in all Counties and Cities throughout the Nation, which places to be made Hereditary, because of their constantly keeping the Records of the said City or County in one place; and in case of death, where it may happen to fall to an Infant, or one incapable, then in the nonage of the said Infant, to be executed by a person fit for the employment; and if it falls so, as no Heirs fit to manage the same, its value to be made good to the kindred, and another responsible person placed therein, approved of for his ability and faithfulness by the Magistrates of that City or County; and he to give good security for his faithful administration thereof, as none otherwise to be admitted into such Offices, but upon good security given for their faithfulness, for which this Register Office is established.

The use of this Register for the first only, to take the grosse of every mans estate wherewith they are possessed in Lands, Housing, Leases, Mortgages, Reversions, and such like, how many Acres, and of what value esteemed really worth; not looking after the Title, which every person may keep to himself; but after the said Registers be settled, from

The first means to raise the Revenue upon Ale-Houses, Tobacco-Shops, Taverns and victualing Houses, and Strong-water Shops, computed to yield annually three hundred thousand pounds.

The second way to raise the Revenue, is by the four following Offices.

1. To settle Registers throughout England for registering of lands &c.

The uses of the said Office of Register.

thence forward to Register the Sales and Purchases, Leases or Mortgages, Rent Charges, and Reversions sold and purchased by any man, that for the future no man may be cheated or abused, as now they be, which would be prevented, were this put in execution in this our Nation. And that after any man shall take a Lease, Mortgage, or lend any money upon his estate, and shall not Register the same within one month, the next man lending the same party money, and Registering his first, shall be first satisfied in case of a failer, and the estate come to be sold to pay debts, and so the second and the rest in order; And if any shall have lent any money upon a confidence that the estate might produce his supposed thoughts thereof, and it doe not, the last man to lose whatever the estate makes not out to pay him.

Again, after the Registers be settled, that every man shall be limited a time to register his said Lands, Leases, Mortgages, Reversions, &c. and all such as can lay claim to any mans estate in part or in whole, to put in their claims within a certain limited time, as it shall be ordered, or else to be debarred ever after from molesting or troubling the party possessed thereof, or his heirs for ever; and where Infants or Orphans are in the case, their Guardians or friends, and if they have none, they to lay their claim within twelve or eighteen months after they come of age, and if Femals, and married, within twelve months after such marriage, if married to persons that are of age, else within the limited time after their husbands doe come to age, and in failing therein, to be debarred from molesting or disturbing any person that is seised of the said estate; and this will very much ease the people of this Nation, and take off thousands of litigious suits managed by troublesome spirited men, merely upon pretences to get money from those that are of right owners of what they do possess and are seised with.

And further where any death happens, all such as be heirs to the estate of the deceased person, to register their proportions thereof as left them within three months after the decease of those whose heirs they be, that none may come to be defrauded for the want of registering the same; It would be an unspeakable ease to this Nation, were these Registers settled, and save many thousands in a year which is now spent in litigious suits, to the ruine of many, and their whole estates, which by the subtilty of some, for want of a word in a Deed are unjustly wrested from them.

The Rules by which these Registers are to be guided, are as followeth.

Rules for the Registers.

1. To be chosen by the County or City in which they are to execute.

2. To take an oath of fidelity, & to give security.

3. To keep a duplicate of their transactions, and to send that up to the grand Officer,

1. To be chosen in the City or County, in which they are to execute their office, and then confirmed by the power of the Nation.

2. Upon their admission and confirmation therein by the Power, and having given security, to take an Oath of fidelity for the performance of that trust which they have undertaken.

3. To keep a duplicate of all that they doe register, and transmit it up every month to the grand Office and Registry of the Nation to be kept in the Metropolis of the Land, where the chief concourse of the people is, that without sending down to any particular place, if they think fit, they may be satisfied by a search what they desire to be informed of, con-

concerning the ingagement upon any persons estate.

4. That the power of the Nation settle the fees which shall be received by the Register of such as doe register their estates, and what they shall receive for searches and certificates, as occasion offers, that all men may know what to pay, as they to receive, that the people be not abused and intrenched upon.

5. That if by negligence of the Register or his Clerk any man shall be damnified in not having the register entred in due time, his damage to be made him good by the said Register without any demur, so soon as his damage shall be made justly to appear.

6. That if any Register shall by any Act give out any false Certificate, or anticipate any Register, or doe any unjust things, and convicted thereof, he to make good the damage which any person shall suffer thereby, and be proceeded against criminally as a felon, and to forfeit his Office and estate to the publike, and another placed therein, and what his own estate will not make good, his security to doe it for him, by this strict dealings men will be cautious how they falsifie their trust.

The advantages arising hereby to the publike revenue may be these.

1. Every Register at his admission to pay to the publike a fine, as also at every alienation of the said Office by sale to another, or upon death by the successor, which fine to be certain; that is one years revenue that will venue.

2. That every Register shall pay to the publike an annual rent for his Office as shall be thought fit, which he may very well doe out of his income that will grow due to him.

3. That as the Nation will receive so great a benefit as to be freed from all deceits in purchasing lands, which now they are subject unto, and also tedious sutes and expences of Law, which will be taken away, so they to pay to the publike 6 d. 4 d. or 3 d. in the pound, according to the annual rents which their Lands, Mortgage, Lease, Annuity, House or reversion is worth when they doe register the same, which the Register shall receive of them, and once a Month pay it into the publike Treasury of the Nation, which, at the first registering of the said estates, it will amount unto a very considerable sum of money, and yearly after as men purchase, mortgage, or grant annuities, reversions, lives, or as divisions doe happen, it will be a continual spring of money that will daily be gathered in, to a good value yearly out of the whole Nation, and be a good support with other duties to maintain the Nations charge, so that what with the fines of Registers, their annual payments out of their Offices, and this together, will undoubtedly give a good help to abate taxes.

The third way to raise a revenue to the Nation is, that in and throughout all the Sea-ports of the Nation there may be the like Registers belonging to the Commerce by shiping, whose admission into their Offices, and remaining in them may be as those for the inland, as also for the regulation in them, which will be of great use to Merchants and owners of ships, and will hinder those frauds as by Masters of ships are usually put upon the owners, making many times, and that too

4. That by the publike authority their fees may be settled,

5. If by their negligence any suffer, to be made good by the Register.

6. Falsifying his trust to be punished as a felon.

The advantages to the publike.

1. Every Register at his admission to pay fine.

An annual rent by them to be paid.

3. Every person upon registering his estate to pay 3 d. 4 d. or 6 d. in the pound according to the Rent.

The third means to raise the revenue is by the Registers of shipping in the Sea-ports England.

often seventeen, eighteen, and sometimes three and twenty sixteen parts in a ship, whereby some must be codized, which by these Registers will be prevented, taking the rise from the first building of the ships for the future, and for present as they stand now owned.

*The advantage.
Having 6 d. 4 d.
3 d. up on every
for registering.*

The advantage to the Revenue will be, upon having 6 d. 4 d. or 3 d. for every ton at present, and afterwards upon their buying, or selling, or mortgaging, after the nature of what is before expressed in matter of the lands.

*Hereby the Pub-
lic will be furnished
be better with the
ships they may want.*

2. Hereby the power knowing what ships and boats of burden appertain to each Sea-port or town, may the better know how to cause every place to bear its equal burden and proportion when any publique occasion doth administer to use ships or boats for the publique service; And this will be of great satisfaction to the Commerce, and bring in a considerable revenue for the present, and annually afterwards.

*The 4th. way to raise
the revenue is to
have Notaries Pub-
lique throughout
England.*

*The duty of the No-
tary; and what is to
do.*

The 4th. way to increase the revenue of the Nation without prejudice is, that throughout all England there be in all Cities, Towns corporate, Market Towns and Parishes Notaries publique established, in every place a certain number of them as is fit to manage the work in the said City or Town, who being chosen by the Magistrate of the said Town or City, approved of by the power, taking oath to be faithfull in their places, and to give security for their performances, which said place to be hereditary as the Registers places, because of the continuances of their Offices, and these men to make all Bonds, Bills, Releases, Conveyances, Agreements, Leases, Mortgages, Certificates, and all manner of writings whatever, that is to ingross them, a rate to be set upon every thing, that the people may not be abused or grated upon. The original writing to remain always on Record in the Office, and a Copy under the Notaries hand to the parties, and that Copy to be authenticke to all intents and purposes, as the original; by which means mens writings will ever be to be found, and never lost, and so those inconveniences avoided which now dayly arise to men, by losing their Deeds, breaking the seals of their Bonds, Witnesses dying, which is the occasion too too often of many mens losing their monies and estates, which by this way will be prevented, to the great satisfaction of the whole Nation.

*The advantages to
the Revenue will be
the fines of their ad-
mission, and annual
rents after.*

*The Rules to be ob-
served.*

*1. Not to give Copies
of any Deeds, or to
discover them.*

*2. To keep a dupli-
cate of all transac-
tions to be remitted to
grand Office.*

The advantages arising to the revenue will be, that every Notary pay at his admission a fine, and then afterwards a yearly pension, as shall be thought fit; and its conceived there cannot be less than five thousand Notaries places established to supply the occasions of the Nation, which calculate at five pound fine one with the other, and five pounds a year rent, will come to a very handsome addition to the revenue, with the dayly alienations and changes that will happen among

The Rules for them to observe, are;

1. That they shew no mans deeds or writings, nor give copies of them without the consent of the parties to whom they are originally belonging.

2. That they keep a Duplicate of all they do, and once a month remit it up to the original Office appointed to preserve those publick Notary Records, that if any Accident happen by fire, or other wayes

to their Office, none may be prejudiced thereby.

3. That to prevent fire, &c. their Offices be appointed by the Magistracy of the place where to be kept, and all built of Brick or Stone, for prevention of fire, and such accidents.

4. If any of them shall counterfeit any Deed, or ⁱⁿ mans hand, or falsely to make Oath, or certify false Writnesses, or make any false Deed whatever, to be proceeded against as a Felon, his goods confiscate to make satisfaction to the party damnified; and what he cannot his sureties to do it, to lose his Office, and to be punished as the Law in such cases shall ordain to such as counterfeit mens hands, &c.

The fifth means to encrease the Revenue of the Nation without prejudice is, That for the benefit of the commerce and all trading persons in this Nation, there may be Brokers established in all Cities and places of trade, whereby they as the immediate dealers between man and man may take off the differences arising upon bargaining with each other, whose witnesses in all cases to be of that validity, as to decide any difference that shall arise: whose places to remain onely for life, at their admissions to pay a fine, and afterwards a yearly Revenue by way of Rent, and none to use the trade of a Broker, but such as shall be so authorized; yet no man to be debarred from selling his goods without a Broker, if he shall think fit so to do; but if a Broker is employed, only such as be authorized; and if any other person not authorized, should intermeddle with buying or selling goods (except it be the party himself buying or selling for his own use) both to be fined, he that shall personate the Broker, and the buyer and seller that maketh use of him. The income to the State will be considerable; for considering how many there must be of them, at least thousands throughout the Nation, they paying ten pounds a piece admission, or upon any alienation, change, or the like, then the same rate annually by way of rent; it will amount to a good sum of money for the present, and a handsome addition to the yearly Revenue for the future.

The Rules these Brokers should observe are,

1. That a Rate be set on them for their pains, which may be one quarter *per cent.* of the Buyer, and the like of the Seller; but at most not above one third *per cent.* that is, for all Merchandise bought and sold; and as for the Brokerage of Exchange, two shillings for every hundred pound of the Drawer, and the like of the Remitter, which is enough.

2. That whatever bargain is made by the hand of a Broker, the said Broker to draw the same up in a Book, which they should keep for the purpose, the bargain to be stated in the presence of the parties, who should set their names to what is agreed between them, the day, and month, and time of the day when concluded, which will be the means to avoid many sutes and wranglings between dealers.

3. That such as be admitted Brokers, to be men of known understanding and honesty, able to give security for their faithfulness in the executing of their trust committed to their management; that if so be by their default any persons receive damage, they may be made liable to give satisfaction to the parties damnified.

3. For prevention of fire, their Offices to be made of brick & stone.

4. To be punished as a Felon for making any false Deeds, &c.

The fifth way to raise the Revenue is to establish Brokers in the Nation.

Rules by them to be observed.

1. That a rate be set for their pains.

2. That they keep a Register of what they do.

3. That they be able and understanding men.

4. That

*For falsity to be
criminally punished
and pay damages.*

4. That wherein these Brokers shall by any dishonest practice forswear themselves, or falsify any bargain made by them between any persons, to be criminally prosecuted, and if convicted, to make good the damage, forfeit his Office to the Power of the Nation, and never more to be admitted to execute the same, or any other.

Divers other ways and means very satisfactory to the people, and advantageous to the Revenue, might have been declared, were our quiet so as to encourage the settlements of them; but I hope by the five foregoing proposals, I have made good my promise for the raising of the Revenue, which if taken into serious debate, and well considered of, undoubtedly it will appear to judicious men, the Revenue will be much augmented to carry on the publick charges of the government, and the people no way prejudiced, but pleased and advantaged.

Four Proposals more.

But before I finish this Discourse, I shall add four short proposals more, which have reference to the Revenue, and to the whole people of this Nation and its commerce, as also to particular men more immediately interested therein.

*1. For raising money
to bear the charge of
the Committee for
trade.*

The first is, that if so be the Power of the Nation shall settle a Committee of Merchants for the carrying on the commerce of this Nation and its Trade, according to what is proposed in the twentieth Article for encouragement of trade, and allow them a yearly stipend for their extraordinary attendance and pains to perfect what will be expected from them;

I shall shew a way how that charge shall be born by the commerce, both freely and willingly without dislike or prejudice, and raise thereby a sufficient income to maintain the same without taking one penny from the Publick Treasury of the Nation.

*2. For the raising of
money to pay all the
Publick Faith debts
in the Nation, and
afterwards to main-
tain the publick
charge.*

The second is, That if so be the Power of this Nation will perform what in honour they are engaged to do (especially if ever they expect upon any immergent occasion for money that the people should assist them freely therewith) which is to pay to the people of this Nation their just debts due to them upon the Publick Faith, for Loans, Arrears for services, supplying them with Arms, Ammunition, or Ships, or otherwise;

I shall shew a means how to raise so considerable a Revenue in this Nation, that without prejudice of the people, being settled, and the conveniency thereof found, will not only be liked, but approved of, and in a very few years not only pay to a penny all the Publick Faith debts that shall be justly due to any person throughout the Nation, but they being paid, establish a constant annual Revenue, whereby a stock of money may be laid up for the supply of all future occasions that may require the same. And besides hereby regain to the Publick their lost Credits with the people. And all this to be effected without burdening the Nation with unequal Taxes and Impositions which are for present so vexatiously extorted from them by armed men, who are ever the disturbers and enemies to all trade, Traders, Ingenious Arts, either at home or abroad.

The third is, That if it shall be approved of to raise a stock to furnish foreign Traders with moneys at easier rates in their urgent necessity, Accor.

according to the purposes expressed in the sixteenth means for encouragement of trade and commerce in this Nation;

I shall shew a way and means how this stock may be easily raised without prejudice to the people of this Nation, but rather for their advantage, and that not only to the traders, but in reference to the general good of all the whole Nation, whereby the commerce aforesaid shall not only be accommodated for their occasions, but withall a considerable income over and above gathered for increase of the publike revenue, and also the following advantages of the Nation, to the great satisfaction and benefit of the people and their posterity in after ages.

2. That all Orphans estates of what condition or quality soever shall be secured from the knavish rapine and wicked practices of Gardians, Father-in-Laws, Executors, Administrators, and weak Women, who in their fondness, being overswayed by evil minded and unconscionable men, Ruinate for the most part not only themselves but their children and their Estates, whereby whole families are daily undone, which would be preferred were a publick care taken thereof.

3. That all honest and ingenuous persons, who dying and leaving their children Orphans and remediless without estates, should hereby not only find relief for their necessities, but means to preferre them in the world by the publick, according as their ingenuity and aptness should administer and give occasion, be they males or females.

The fourth is, that if so be the government of the City shall think it to be of too great a consequence to purchase the wharfs lying upon the River, and that they cannot find means to curb the insolency of the wharfingers that have intrenched upon the peoples right, by requiring unreasonable rates, upon their takings up or shipping of their goods and Merchandize, under which the Commerce groanes;

I shall shew a way how this may be done without purchasing the said wharfs and at no great expence for the government, but of infinite advantage to the people and Commerce of this Nation, and the curbing of all these intrenching wharfingers.

Having brought to a conclusion what I intended, and shewed the way and means to revive, encrease, enrich, ease, strengthen, and encourage the Trade, and Commerce of this Nation, both in respect of its Manufactories, shippings, Dominions, Coyn and revenue, I shall recommend what hath been said and proposed therein to the consideration of all persons that desire the well-fare and prosperity of this our English Nation, and withall entreat them unanimously to use their utmost interest and endeavour that the power of the Nation may seriously take into their thoughts our dying Trade, whereby they may be incited to apply a timely remedy, that thereby the ulcerated wound thereof may be healed, lest if delayed never so little it gangrene and become incurable, and so both the Trade and Traders therein utterly come to ruine and perish.

And for Conclusion of all, if we of this Nation do seriously and really desire the Commerce thereof to encrease and prosper, and to stand firm upon a lasting foundation, not to be moved or shaken by other Nations, Let us but observe these few Rules following, and I dare warrant, and will

4. For the easing the Commerce from the burden of wharfingers and their intrenchment.

All persons deputed to be instrumental to revive the dying trade of England.

The conclusion of this discourse, and the only means to increase and revive the dying trade of England, will

will undertake that in a very short time we shall all see our dying trade revive and flourish, traders grow rich, the Nation powerful in strength, Wealth and prosperity to dwell within our Walls, Lands, Towns, and Cities, and God will bless us, yea we shall be blessed.

1. To be diligent in our own callings.

2. To disparage no man to advance themselves.

3. To use no deceits in buying and selling.

4. To force no man out of their right by power.

5. To oppress no man by usury.

6. To ruinate no person maliciously.

7. To believe no mans prosperity is our adversity.

8. To seek the peace of all men.

9. To defraud no man to enrich our selves.

10. To make restitution of all we have ill got.

11. To abound in charity to one another.

1. That we labour diligently and faithfully every one in that way wherein God hath called us, and not for lucre or gain to intrench upon each others callings.

2. That we asperse no mans goods, or his good name, by disparaging them or him, thereby supposing to advance our own.

3. That we use no false lights, weights, or measures, nor oaths, to sell or put off our Merchandize and wares, but to deal uprightly, faithfully and truly with one another.

4. That we strive not to circumvent any person in our buying or selling (or to out-wit one another, as the phrase is lately come up) with tricks and quilllets, and then by Law to wrest from one the other what we ought not, and detaining by force either of Purse or Power the right of each other.

5. That we oppress not each other in necessity, either by griping usury, or rating what we sell to each other, at so high rates, that who is forced so to buy cannot live by one another.

6. That we would forbear maliciously to vex and molest each other with Arrests, & Serjeants, the times being vexatious enough in the ruinating of the commerce, through the losses all have sustained; and therefore Traders should consider each other, and not fly upon one the other, because we cannot have what we would of them we deal with.

7. That the prosperity of another occasion not our envy, nor his living better than we make us to repine, but let us rejoyce therein, and not thwart each other privately, but rather assist each other more and more, and no way to think by the ruin of another we may reap the greater advantage.

8. That in occasion of difference between one another, we strive to make peace, and rather hinder differences, than widen them, striving to be at peace with all men, and to hate no man, but to seek peace, and to run after it, that we may expect that blessing assured to such as make peace.

9. That no mans estate or riches entice us to covet the same, or engage us by force or fraud to lick our selves whole, or to build up our own fame upon another mans ruine; nor to believe that by Piracy or Robbery, being enriched with an estate so gotten, will last long to us or our posterity.

10. That whatever we may have taken fraudulently, or by force from each other, be it lands, debts, or ought else; Let us follow the example of Zachary in the Gospel, and make restitution.

11. That considering these sad and disastrous times, wherewith God hath afflicted this Nation, let us be charitable to one another, by relieving each other with our substance what we can, in having good thoughts for each other; good works and actions, and let not poverty cause us to despise or draw us back from assisting each the other, for with these things God is well pleased.

12. That

12. That upon all publick occasions hapning to each other, we be ready to help and assist one the other, for no man doth know but it may be his lot to require assistance from others, and to need the same,

13. That we be tractable, civil and courteous to each other, having respect of one the other as to their parts and persons; all to submit our selves to our Superiours, and no ways to dispute order nor government, and to avoid having any hand in Rebellious practices, either for the destroying of Religion, which is Gods caule, or of our Princes, or Countreys, which Trade and Traders are not to intermeddle with.

14. And lastly, that we be righteous in all our ways towards God, and in our dealings towards one another, observing carefully and strictly that Golden Rule, *Let us do to every one and for every one, as we would have them do to and for us*, which is the summe of all that can be said or done; and if we resolve duly to observe but this alone, how happy would this Nation be in its Trade and Commerce, in its Peace and Plenty, in its Glory and Honour, which the Lord in mercy grant, to whom be all Glory, Honour and Praise for ever and ever, *Amen, Amen.*

12. To assist others as we would have them assist us.

13. To submit to one another, and not to be rebellious in any kind.

14. To serve God and to do to all men as we would they should do to us the true and only means to increase the trade of this Nation.



THE END.

Postscript.

IF it shall be suggested by any that shall peruse this discourse, that many things herein proposed are lately published by other hands, and be at present under consideration, the Author heretof is glad to see others concurr with him in opinion, and that there be still some publick spirits that will take the pains to do the Nation service in their Generation. What is here discoursed, of was some years since intended for publick use, but as every year almost, if not altogether, hath brought its change with it, I have been forced to change many things that were prepared, and put in others; and now fearing these our changes will never leave changing till we are all changed to dust, and so can change no more, but as God shall change us; I resolved whatever change should come, to change nothing more herein; but to send it to the view and perusal of a base that will take the pains to cast their eyes over the same; and when it please not all, I hope it will please some, and then I have my desire. You have herein my Conceptions, do with them what you please. And if you find any errors committed of any side, either in the Author or Printer, both are humane, and the best of men do erre; therefore such as do find any faults, are desired not to blame any for their good will and zeal for the publick Good, but to amend them, making the best of the worst error, it will be both charity and wisdom. If the curiosity of some are not satisfied, because no man name is subscribed hereunto let it suffice them, that it is not done because the Author of these Proposals is either ashamed to be known, or to own them; you have a Reasoning given at the beginning of this Discourse, which may satisfie you therein.

If the Authority and power of the Nation shall approve of any, or of all that is here proposed, and desire to be farther satisfied in any particular, they shall not want a means to be informed by him, who desires nothing more, than that the Lord would be pleased to make him instrumental in his Generation to serve his Country and people therein, in some acceptable service, whereby the Nation may receive the benefit; and God the glory.

